Vol. XVIII-No. 9.

TIONARY-Published

OCKET KNIVES. KNIVES, from Pickslay's and E-For sale low, by PERKINS & Mil-Feb. 15.

PS AND CAPES.

has on hand a good assortment of its
CAPES, all of which will be soil will
Feb. 15.

ness under the firm of CUSHING, Co was dissolved on the first instant,

viil be adjusted by Jas. Crems

ERSHIP FORMED.

NOTICE. formed a co-partnership under to CONANT; they have purchased Commine, CONANT & WHITE, bods, they offer for sale at the

LETON, -Surgeon De

OF MASSACHUSET H. BAYLIES, Judi

VATCHES.

FIRE

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1833.

Whole No. 893.

RELIGIOUS. Foreign Missions.

For the Roston Recorder

MERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS. regement of the Missions of the Board during the present year.

It is the usage of the Prudential Committee to ke a statement, in the early part of each year, heir plan of operations for the year, so that the trons of the Board may judge how far their coration is needed. A brief statement of the kind now be made for the present year; -- premising, at the plan may be considerably modified by the missionaries at command, and by unan-

ipated events of Pavidence. In making out a schedule of missionaries whom is desirable to send forth, the inquiry has not been the greatest number. The fact is, that many indreds might be advantageously employed in use territories merely, which have been explored American missionaries. And if it be admittath that the gospel is to be published everywhere thin the present century, then the time is not distant when the American churches will send forth undreds of missionaries in a single year. And do not consider the content of the content of

ant when the American churches will send forth undreds of missionaries in a single year. And do of the churches intend to accomplish the work within the present century? Nay, is it not their surpose to strive for a still more speedy accomplishment? That such a determination is gradually prining in the churches, there cannot be a doubt; and it is cheering to know that a constantly increasing number of the disciples of Christ are living, boring, praying, and appropriating time, subming, praying, and appropriating time, subming, precipe of the whole world to God. Whatever field, whatever field, whatever department of Christian fort claims their attention—whether domestic or reign missions, the education of ministers, the improvement fmorals or education, the advancement of science, whatever it may be—the object of pursuit is the me: it is, THE SPEEDY CONVERSION OF THE WHOLE

this grand result the Prudential Committee are d, by the sacred trust committed to them, un-ngly to aim; and, relying on the promise of who commanded the gospel to be preached to y creature, and upon the benevolence of the ches, they have pledged themselves, and the urches, they have pledged themselves, and the pard is pledged, to send forth every preacher of e gospel, who tenders his services, and possesses e necessary qualifications. Hitherto this pledge is been kept inviolate, nor is there any danger at the churches will refuse to sanction it. There is, however, a great deficiency in the males of ministers of the gospel who are both ble and disposed to engage in the missionsry server. It is true, that the number increases from are to year, but it is able to the state of the same disposed to engage in the missionsry server.

year; but it is also true, that the urgency of nand, occasioned by the gracious Providence, increases with far greater rapidity. It is not there were necessary , that there were never so many missionaries aged for a single year, as at present; yet is the aber but little more than twenty, while the vidential demand, on the most moderate calculates when the presently be seen, is for more than the that number. It is much to be desired, that on, as will presently be seen, is for more than ince that number. It is much to be desired, that a churches would strive to effect a great increase the number of soldiers of the cross for the form service; as, at present, there are scarcely ough in the field to set the battle in seray against considerable kingdom. Is it supposed, that our ru waste places and vecant parishes will saffer by it sending a hundred missionaries to the heathen, here we now send ten? Even were such to be a fact, our duty would still be plain. The apostles all scarcely preached the gospel throughout Judea, hen, with a few exceptions, they dispersed themwith a few exceptions, they dispersed them-over the heathen world. But such would e the fact. Of those preachers who do foreign missionaries, a greater number de-miselves to our waste places, than would do-re were no foreign missions. The number of mestic missionaries has increased faster than the mestic missionaries has increased faster than the mestic forcing missionaries. Then again it is ad, that very many of the young men, who come from the field and the shop to prepare for the aistry, receive their first impulse towards the cred office from a desire to become missionaries the cross. The company of Christ's ministers rendered more numerous, by means of missions the cross. The company of Christ's ministers rendered more numerous, by means of missions the cross. The company of Christ's ministers rendered more numerous, by means of missions that it would excite in them a disposition to take that noble stand, which every Chritian ought to take at the churches is, to do their duty, and live by high on the Son of God.

wing resolution early in January: viz.—
ed, that it is advisable for the Board, with
of Providence, to send forth missionaries
in present year, to the countries and in the
ons following, provided suitable men can
each viz.

ern Asin, as follows:--

na, orers on the continent and islands, a readiness to occupy new stations editerranean, as follows;—
Nestorians of Persia, bizond on the Black Sea, island of Cymus, island of Samos, island of Candia, island of Personant.

stern coast of Patagonia in South America, Indians on Lake Superior, Indians of upper Mississippi, Indians of Upper Missouri, Arkansas Cherokees,

Arkansas Choctaws and Crooks. Total,
Only two days after this resolution was adopted,
communication was received from the missionies of the Board in Ceylon, in which they ask for
the missionaries, instead of three, the number menoned above; and within three weeks, letters cause
out the Mediterranean, veging mean the Committee the Mediterranean, urging upon the Committee immediate occupation of Damascus, in Syria, Broosa, a large and interesting city in the an-t Bythinia; so that had the estimate been made a month later, the sum total must have exceeded

ild the Board send forth no more than twenty five the Board send forth no more than teerhylize; chers during the present year, this would swell number of its ordained missionaries to 100, and whole number of its laborers—clergymen, laymale and female—among the heathen, to ity 300. The expense of the entire system of ations for the year ending August 31, 1832, was ards of \$130,000. Seven ordained missionaries sixteen assistant missionaries have been sent d since that time; and thus the balance of 90, then in the Treasury, was speedily absorbed. ustain the system, as it was the last year, and nd forth the missionaries now engaged. 8140.-

will probably be needed for the year ending on slat of August next, his brief statement of facts the Prudential Comce make to their patrons, in the hope that it advance the sacred cause, of which a special reight is committed to them. To ministers of gaspel, and to candidates for the holy office, it cals for a greater number of missionaries, ink not that your services will be declined for at of funds, that will not be, till the last possible at to obtain them has failed, and the churches the thin particular of the control of the particular of the particular of the sacred of the particular of the par

wanting to rouse the churches to ten-fold activity and zeal in this cause, but ten times as many missionaries pressing into the dark and miserable regions of the beathen world. Upon the ministry it devolves in this, as in every other good work, to go before, and thus incite the churches onward. The before, and thus incite the churches onward. The command of Christ, a perishing world, the prosperity of the church, and the glory of her King, call for a rapid increase of the number of our mission-aries to the heathen. Minister of Christ, successor to the apostles, will you go on this embassy of love? To the about the churches, also, the appeal comes with the solemnity and power of a call from the providence of God. In every direction we behold the cloudy pillar, the symbol of Jehovah's presence, lifted up as a signal for marching. The time, yea, the set time, has come. And having the sure word of promise, and knowing that the Lord our God goes before us, let us go up at once and take possession of the land.

ore us, let us go up at once and take posse t of the land.

In behalf of the Prudential Committee. B. B. WISNER,
R. ANDERSON,
DAVID GREENE,
Missionary Rooms, Boston, February 1833.

Home Missions.

For the Boston Recorder. WE THEN THAT ARE STRONG, OUGHT TO BEAR THE INFIRMITIES OF THE WEAK."

On these principles, as on two pillars, set up by the hand of God, the whole cause of Home Missions

The one principle is equally sacred as the other. It is no more the duty of able churches to strengthen the feeble, than it is the duty of the feeble, to sustain their own burdens, to the utmost limits of their

the Lord, by a feeble church, to take aught from it that is not indispensible to its preservation and growth. To obtain aid from a Missionary Society, ecause such aid is a convenient thing-or because a few covetous men will otherwise withdraw their grudged pittance of support-or because other feeed it-in a word-because \$50 or \$100 form a very comfortable addition to the small salary that the majority are willing to pay-is conduct that deserves a worse epithet than we are prepared to apply to it in

With all the precautions that can be used in the distribution of missionary funds among our feeble churches, there is danger that they may be misapplied-danger arising, 1. from the too credulous dis positions of those that recommend them: 2, from exaggerated statements of porverty and woe, on the part of the churches themselves, and, 3. from the unduly excited sympathy of neighboring churches.

It is to be wished that every Pastor and church in Massachusetts who are generously rendering aid to Home Missions, might have their eyes open to these dangers: and also that they would communitate any and all facts, to the Almoners of their charch may throw light on the path of their duty.

'As in duy bound,' the Executive Committee of the Massachusette Missionary Society have frequently addressed letters to their missi-saries, urging them to use all proper means to induce their 'flocks' to assume the entire burden of their support, and thus relieve the funds of the Society from further correct on their account.

ceived. In others, the old plea, of ' poverty, and in-ability,' has been urged with new force—and a suspension of missionary aid deprecated, as a crushing

setts Missionary Society.

'Rev. and dear Sir:—I hid your last communication before the Committee of the Parish, in hope that it would excite in them a disposition to take that noble stand, which every Chritian ought to take at the present day. But, Sir, it is here as in other places—too many parents seem to feel that there is but one duty that presses hard—and that is, to hoard up the world, for the next generation; hence, that which ought to go to replenish the Treasury of the Lord, is left, to become a bone of contention among their children. Now, Sir, I feel a great deal on this subject, but I know not what to do. My salary is nominally — but I am obliged to relinquish an eighth part of it, in order to get along with my people; and, if God had not thrown into my lap something of this world from another quarter, I could not ple; and, if God had not thrown into my hap some-hing of this world from another quarter, I could not live with them. I probably spend in support of my family \$100 a year, (axid-from the sum relinquished) from property that I brought with me, or get in some other way. In thus doing, I fear I am laying the foundation of a spirit of covetousness, which will be the ruin of the people, sooner or later. I have tried to alter things, but I cannot.?

REMARKS. 1. When it is remembered this church has quadrupled its members within five years-that it has flourished beyond most of our feeble churches—that it has enjoyed richly the blessings of the 'upper and the nether springs,'--and has been made a liberal partaker of public benefactions for a longer term than many others—it must appear strange, that they should think they camed do without the same aid they received last year'-and that they should earnestly hope the Society would be able to grant

the same sum." 2. It should be stated to their honor however, that they contributed not less for various benevolent objects the last year, than they drew from the friends of Home Missions: And these contributions would not have been made, in all probability, nor a season of refreshing enjoyed, but for the instrumentality of the Paster continued to them by the aid of the Masanchusetts Missionary Society.

 A more preposterous idea nover entered the mind of saint or sinner, than that of saving property for generations to come, by withholding it from the support of such institutions, as are necessary to form those generations for a wise use of it. 'Suppose it father has \$1000 to be divided among four children, equal to \$250 each. How will he divide it most diseretly ?- Give them the \$250 without the gospel-or \$200 with the gospel?—Or—Suppose he has \$50 to expend in clothing his family-had he better expend the whole in provding raiment for the body, and leave them without a Sabbath, a sanctuary, a Sabbath School, a Bible Class, &c; or-give them coarser clothing, and expend \$10 for the support of

Moreover; property that is thus saved for future generations, by taxing public charities, is put into a bag with holes; it is cankered wealth;-it is taken from the needy, who must perish without it .- We have occasion to know, that a parish representing itself as 'feeble,' once applied for aid to a missiona ry Society in New England and obtained it-and en added from year to year, the whole amount it obtained, to its permanent funds, with a view to in creasing them, sufficiently to sustain the gospel after five years, without either tax or subscription. And we should be glad to know, how far this fell short of sacrilege? But are not some individuals doing the same thing, in some of our feeble parishes?-

We believe there are not many such-and further believe, that the time is not distant, when there will be none. And while there are any—we pour out no other prayer for them, than this—' Father, forgive them-they know not what they do

Miscellany.

LETTERS TO CHRISTIANS.—No. 2. WHAT CHRIST REQUIRES.

The sum of what I said in my first letter is this
—it is the command of Christ, that the gospel of salvation by his blood be made known to every human being; and this command is addressed to all and each of his disciples, in every country and every age, of every condition, profession and employment.

ment.

The inquiry now arises, What degree of effort did Christ, in this command, require his followers to make for the universal publication of the gospel?

A plain and conclusive answer to this inquiry is found in the exertions which he himself had made for the same object. That is, for the salvation of souls. It was as necessary that the gospel should be published as it was that there should be a gospel. The New Testament everywhere represents faith in Christ as necessary to salvation; but it is evident that those who do not know that there is a Saviour cannot have faith in that Saviour. They are perishing, that those who do not know that there is a Saviour cannot have faith in that Saviour. They are perishing, as truly as they would have been if he had never died for their redemption. It was as necessary, therefore, that the gospel of salvation by his blood should be made known, as it was that it should be provided. The salvation of the heathen depends as really, though in a different way, upon us, as ours did upon Christ. If he had not come into the world and suffered for us, we could not have been saved; and if we do not give the gospel to the heathen they did upon Christ. If he had not come into the world and suffered for us, we could not have been saved; and if we do not give the gospel to the heathen, they will not be saved. For 'how shall they believe in him, of whom they have not heard?' And the heathen him, of whom they have not heard? And the heathen of him, till we, who have the gospel, convey it to them. We stand in the same relation to them in respect to the certainty of their salvation, in which Christ did to us. The necessity of the gospel's being made known, being, then, equally great with that of its being provided, would certainly induce him to require his followers to make as great efforts to extend the knowledge of it throughout the world, as he had made to provide it. This he did, when he gave this command. He required that they should do all in their power to bring every human being acquainted with the gospel.

That the apostles understood the command thus, is evident from their subsequent lives. They relinquished home and country, labored day and night, endured every hardship, and exposed themselves to every danger, and finally laid down their lives in the prosecution of the work which their ascending Saviour had given them in charge. And do you think Christian reades that they did wrong did nowed.

prosecution of the work which their ascending Saviour had given them in charge. And do you think Christian reader, that they did wrong—did more than they were required—in this? Do you suppose it would have been more in accordance with the will of Christ, if they had sometimes relaxed in their efforts, and sought their own ease and pleasure? But if we knew nothing of the labors and sufferings of Christor the apostles in this work, we should

ngs of Christor the apostles in this work, we should on the left in doubt respecting the degree of effort required by this command. It is a command of God; and when God commands, it is for men to obey, however great the sacrifice or exertion required. What men cannot do, he does not require. All that they can do he does require, or he requires nothing. If he gives up his right to command all our powers, he gives up his right to govern us, and we see no he gives up his right to govern us, and we are no longer bound to obey him. What! does he require us to make some efforts to obey him, and if we find it difficult or disagreeable, allow us to relax our efforts and disobey him? No; the work which he enjoins we are recoverage. joins, we are to commence immodiately, and prosecute it with at the energies which he has given us, till it is done, or all we are called to joe those who

rest from their labors. Let it then be settled in our rest from their labors. Let it then be settled in our his last toward settled forever—that Christ, in this his toward settled forever—that Christ, in this their power to make the converse of the gospel universal among toward. He requires every one who is, or may may become qualified for it, to go forth himself, and make known the gospel to those who are perishing for lack of knowledge, unless there is a probability of his being more useful in some other sphere. He requires some to become physicians, others printers, and others teachers, among the heathen. He requires some to preach the gospel in Christian lands, and others to cultivate the earth, or labor in the shop for the support of those who are engaged more diand others to cultivate the carrin, or assort in easily for the support of those who are engaged more directly in publishing the gospel. They who support the preacher, act in obedience to this command, as truly as the preacher himself, if that is the way, in which they can do most good, and they choose it for

which they can do most gaod, and they choose to that reason—and otherwise.

Some employments, in which we must necessarily engage, may not tend directly to the advancement of the Redeemer's cause; but we are to keep that cause constantly in view, and while, if necessary we labor a part of the time for the support of ourselves and families, we are to do all we can for its promotion.

tion.

Each is required to occupy that place wherever it may be, and engage in that employment, whatever it may be, in which he can do most towards the final accomplishment of the great work of saving the world. There and thus he is to labor with all the energies of body and mind, which God has given him, till the work is done, or till his body shall rest in the grave, and his spirit in the mansion prepared for it in heaven.

r it in heaven.

My Christian reader, have you felt that this last My Christian reader, have you felt that this last command of your Redeemer was binding upon you as truly as it was upon the apostles?—and have you acted accordingly? Alas! how few can answer in the affirmative! Your past neglect may have been the result of misapprehension of the meaning of this command, or a supposition that it was not binding upon you. Thinking that this might be the reason why you have done so little towards evangelizing the world I have endeavored to show you that this why you have done so little towards evangelizing the world, I have endeavored to show you that this command is binding upon you, as truly as it would be if it were addressed to you alone; and that it requires you to do all in your power to spread the knowledge and influence of the gospel throughout the world. If you believe what you have now read respective the meaning and allustation of the comthe world. If you believe what you have now read respecting the meaning and obligation of this command, your endeavor, if you are indeed a Christian, will henceforth be, not to obtain the riches and honors of this world,—not to gratify your appetite and your pride,—not to live a life of case and pleasure, but to promote your Redeemer's kingdom. You now know what Christ demands of you, and if you refuse to do it, you refuse to obey him. This duty is not like that of keeping our thoughts and feelings right, which we may fail of doing, however good our intentions, in consequence of sudden and unexpected temptations. It is a matter of deliberate calculation. temptations. It is a matter of deliberate calculation. Becoming a missionary, or contributing for the cause according to your ability, is as much a matter of calculation, as the payment of a debt to a neighbor. If, therefore, you do not hereafter scriously intend to do as much for the cause of Christ as you think Peter or Paul would have done, had they been in your circumstances, and possessed of your abilities, it will be because you do not intend to obey this command. And can one, who intentionally and deliberately refuses or neglects to obey a command, which he knows to be from God and addressed to bimself, be a Christian? I speak not of the past; hat with respect to the future, consider well, I pray you, the question which you have just read. Is not the command under consideration, a command or you, me question which you have just road. Is not the command order consideration, a command of God? If it is so, is not intentional, deliberate disobedience to it, when it is rightly understood—not before—as conclusive evidence of the want of piety, as disobedience to the command, 'Thou shalt not steal,' or 'Thou shalt not kill?'

A Missionary.

or 'Thou shalt not kill?'

A MISSIONARY.

THE APOSTOLIC PLAN.—"Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store as God halh prospered him, that there be no gatherings when I come." I Cor. xvi. 1, 2. Let this be literally done. On the Lord's day morning, let the Christian believer ask himself how far the Lord has prospered him, and how much he can afford for his Master's cause—a cent—a shilling—a dollar. Let him actually lay this saide, in an appropriate place. It will in a year's time amount in almost every case to twice as much as the same person would otherwise have given.

[Prebyteriam.]

For the Boston Recorder. THE PROGRESS OF ERROR.

THE PROGRESS OF ERROR.

One man whom I began to number among my liberal' friends, was near 60 years of age. He was a moral man, and professelly religious; but the particular church to which he belonged, was rather lax in its discipline; and a very considerable part of its members manifested very little interest in experimental religion. They met nearly every Sabbath, and those who did not sleep, attended to the servivices. The intermission was chiefly spent in conversation on their ordinary occupations, and in noticing and censuring the laults of other individuals and churches. No man could find more fault with the doctrines of depravity and election, as he called them, than Mr. C.

Within the last ten years of his life, a concurrence of peculiar circumstances had greatly contributed to increase his prejudices. He became quite censorious; though otherwise of a mild and amiable disposition.

censorious; though otherwise of a nild and amiable disposition.

In various ways he had received now and then a 'tract.' These he perused with great interest. For some time, however, he 'endured, 'rather than helieved. At length he partially 'embraced.' I ammot aware that he ever openly rejected the doctrine of Christ's divinity; though, even on this point, I am sure he was quite unsettled.

He was taken sick, and the physician, after several days of illness, pronounced his disease to be somewhat dangerous. He was not apparently much alarmed at first, but seemed willing to submit to it, as to a kind of latality.

As he was not only a near neighbor, but a relative.

us to a kind of fatality.

As he was not only a near neighbor, but a relative,
As he was not only a near neighbor, but a relative,
I was often with him. The subject of religion, and
of his own personal interest in it occasionally came
up, and sometimes he manifested much anxiety on
the subject. I took unwearied pains, however, to
quiet him by assuring him that a man of his character could have no cause of alarm; or to divert him
by introducing which the subject.

acter could have no cause of alarm; or to divert him by introducing other topics of conversation.

I had three reasons for this. 1st. I was strongly inclined to the bpinion that he would recover. 2d. It was a fixed principle with me—as it still is,—that generally the sick bed is not the place for conversa-tion on religious subjects; that they require the un-divided energies of a healthy and vigorous mind. But in the 3d. place, I knew that in his debilitated condition there were the search of the condition of of t But in the 3d. place, I knew that in his debilitated condition there was great danger of his being doubtful in regard to his religious safety. This I thought would be fatal, in that region, to the spread of 'improved' sentiments. I do not indeed believe, even now, that a person's state of mind on his death bed is, at all, a proper test of his character in the sight of God; but I knew that such was the belief of most people in that region, and governed myself accordingly.

As the danger increased, and death drew near as the using r increased, and death trew hard he evidently became more and more alarmed and at the same time less able to attend with interest or profit to the subject of religion. At length his phy-sician pronounced him delirious—at least at certain

seasons.

I was very glad now to avail myself of this cir-I was very glad now to avail myself of this cir-cumstance as an apology for any expressions which escaped him, which I feared would make any im-pression on the bystanders unfavorable to Unitari-anism. Whenever he said he feared he was de-ceiving himself in his religious hopes, &c; he was represented as more or less insane. I do not know, in fact, that he was not so; though I think I was inclined to overrate the degree of mental aberra-tion.

In spite of all my efforts-and I had much influence in the family, the neighbors would intrude. Every one—especially if he could do no good—was glad to come occasionally and throw a cold and ghastly glance at him, (enough alone to frighten him) and in a pitiful tone of voice norz he would be seller tomorrow. Now and then one would put the supposed all-important question—whether he felt prepared to die.

This constant influx of useless and worse than This constant influx of useless and worse than useless visitors to the sick bed, always disgusts me. I have somewhere adopted, in this country, which book is kept in the porch of the house in which the physician, every more venient place, in which the physician, every more venient place, in which the physician, every more venient place, in which state of his patient very parties. this book, where victors call, they are reterred to who call are o...irous of rendering assistance, they write opposite their names what they wish to do, and when they will do it.

and when they will do it.

But to return to my story. Mr. C. was now evidently about to die. No minister had yet visited him, although it is quite a custom in that region. The pastor of the church to which he belonged lived about five miles distant. As I found it would be

mind was in such a state that conver-bim would not probably afford much sat any woun not probably afford much satisfaction to any body, and whatever others might think, it was my belief that it might diminish his chance of recov-ery; begging him to be as brief in his services and hold as little conversation with him as possible.

my belief that it might diminish his chance of recov-ery; beggng him to be as brief in his services and hold as little conversation with him as possible. The letter was delivered, and my project com-pletely succeeded. The lady of Mr. C. however, began to be suspicious. Yet as she had never known or heard of any 'concealment' or 'duplicity' on my part, she was foth to believe, even the testimony of her senses.

Mr. C's, delirium now became so much increased

Mr. C's delirium now became so much increased and natuse so much exhausted that little or no attention was paid to his expressions. Every now and then he repeated a kind of prayer that if he was in error, he might be undeceived; but whether he was ratical or not was unknown. He also manifested a strong desire to be reconciled to certain individual; with whom he had formerly had difficulties. It this, at least he appeared to be quite rational.

Such were my feelings that I could not attend his Such vere by technique of the consequence and ever been any probability of his repentance after he was first taken sek, but because the family were evidently dissatisfied, in some measure, with the course I had taken; and because I regretted that the cause of 'truth' should require so much effort at conceal-

ment.

Not many months afterward the widow of the de-cessed Mr. C. begged an interview with me on the foregoing subject. She candidly acknowledged that there were some things in my conduct which were to aer a little unaccountable, and asked me to explain.

torgoing subject. She cannot yet which were to ser a little unaccountable, and asked me to explain. With a brazen face and many smooth words I partly succeeded in removing the difficulties which had assen in her mind; but not entirely.

Finally, however, the mystery and doubt which, in the view of the neighborhood, hung over the affeir, was in part forgotten; and it was not till a year of two afterward that a sense of duty compelled me to write a letter to the injured family, confess my faults, ask their forgiveness, and thus make the only restitution in my power. Subsequently to this a personal interview gave me an opportunity of still further explanation.

I do not wish to be understood as intimating that I lisapprove of the general principles by which I

I do not wish to be understood as intimating that I disapprove of the general principles by which I was influenced on the above occasion. What I chiefly condemn is, the concalment and duplicity to which I resorted.* It is not improbable however, that if repentance were necessary, there was vigor * In the progress of my narrative I have more than once adverted to the causes of this effort at concealment, but without verted to the causes of this affort at concealment, but without vertex that attention to the subject which it merits.

There are unifoubtedly periods during the progress of chronic disease—and sometimes acute—in almost every instance, when the presence of a minister or any prudent Christian friend would be salutary to the body as well as the soul. Great caution, however, ought to be used on this subject; and if it were wholly left to the good sense of the physician to prescribe, I am quite confident society would in the end, reap a rich reward, and at the same time remove one prominent cause of that medical seepticism which, after all, it cannot be denied, does too frequently exist, and which may possibly be increasing.

The importance of this subject will excuse us for inviting attention to it yet again,-and again hereafter if need be. Both ministers and churches, if they do not already understand it, ought to study till they shall become familiar with all its relations and bearings. The Editor of the Vermont Chron icle has republished the article of our correspondent 'Jonathan," with some comments which we sub-

ondents who have thoughts on the subject which they may think calculated to do good. After alverting to the fact that "Jonatha greatly misapprehended its language, &c. the Chronicle proceeds:

First, as to the restless, disorganizing spirit, of which "Jonathan" accuses the churches. That spirit doubtless exists, and we know instances in which it has led to the dismission of ministers, who ought not to have been dismissed; and where it xists, it cannot be too severely censured. But w exists, it cannot be too severely censured. But we have been looking over the cases of dismission which have occurred for some time past within ou knowledge, and the conclusion is, that but every few of them arise from that cause. How it may be in Massachusetts, and in the Western part of New York, we do not undertake to say; but in Vermont east equally numerous, in which the minister to least equally numerous, in which the minister tears himself away from a people who love and honor him, and are ready to do all that can he done to retain him. Instances, again, are equally numerous, in which the minister brings on his own dismission by some evident fault of his own, from which he ought to expect no other result. And yet again—but it will make some folks angry to say that. We say these things considerately; and if any one thinks otherwise, we request him to take you and ink and otherwise, we request him to take pen and ink, and set down the papies of all the ministers who have ant down the names of all the mi down against each one's name, the cause of his mission. Let him take nothing for granted. mission. Let him take nothing for granted. Let him not presume that any one was dismissed because of a restless spirit in his church, such as "Jonathan" describes, unless he knows it to be so. Let him do this; and then, if he comes to a result different from ours, he will have a right to say so. It will still be true, however, that the churches complain quite as much of the readiness of ministers to accept "calls" to Massachusetts or New York, or some other "cattended subers of usefulness," as ministers do of

although it is quite a custom in that region. The paster of the church to which he belonged lived about five miles distant. As I found it would be useless to oppose the current, on being consulted, I advised to send for him.

I was wei acquainted with the character of the minister. I knew that he would place great confidence in my opinion; and probably follow my advice. As feedld not be present when he came, and was fearful Mr. C. in his debilitated state of body and mind would make such confessions as I did not wish to have him make, I sat down and wrote a line to theminister, begging the family to put it in his hands, as soon as he arrived.

In this letter it was stated briefly that Mr. C's, mind was in such a state that conversation with

Second—as to our doctrine, which "Jonathan" love God, and by

Second—as to our doctrine, which "Jonathan" impugns. We will try once more to state it, so that not even he can mistake its meaning.

We believe that, whenever a church of Christ is growing wasker, or even re aning stationary, it is the duty of the minister, in the first place, to examine himself and his labors, searching there for the reason of the evil; and whatever faults he discovers, from which the evil may possibly flow, he is precludes the order of time, and which is as rapid the reason of the evil; and whatever faults he discovers, from which the evil may possibly flow, he is to amend; and having done this, so far as in his power, if the evil still continues, if the church still grows weaker, or remains stationary, it is his duty to demand a dismission, and go to someother place, where he may be useful; and when he makes this demand, the church cannot consistently object,—for they have no rightful claim to the many the continues. demand, the church cannot consistently object,—for they have no rightful claim to the continuance of a minister among them, by whose labors they refuse

where he may be useful; and when he makes this demand, the church cannot consistently object—for they have no rightful claim to the continuance of a minister among them, by whose labors they refuse a minister among them, by whose labors they refuse a first, search out and remove all faults of their own, from which the evil may possibly arise, and yield their minister all the assistance and co-operation which he can reasonably ask; and then, if the evil continues—which will never be the case where the soppel is wisely and faithfully preached—let their minister all the assistance and co-operation which he can reasonably ask; and then, if the evil continues—which will never be the case where the soppel is wisely and faithfully preached—let their minister, and seek for one whose labors, seconded by the prayers and efforts of the church, which is provided by the prayers and efforts of the church, which is provided by the prayers and efforts of the church, which is the continues—which where the state of progress, "that a church should be commending it with the provided of the consciences of mentance, and his supporters are, and we could name them. The height of their hopes and efforts, for a Dang time together, without such "a state of progress." Such there are, and we could name them. The height of their hopes and efforts, for a Dang time together, without such "a state of progress." Such there are, and we could name them. The height of their hopes and efforts, for a Dang time together, without such "a state of progress." Such there are, and we could name them. The height of their hopes and efforts, for a Dang time together, without such "a state of progress," Such there are, and we could name them. The height of their hopes and efforts, for a Dang time together, without such "a state of the progress," Such there are, and we could name them. The height of their hopes and efforts, for a Dang time together, without such "a state of the progress," and it with most of the time is to "keep along about the progress," Such

enough of body and mind, when the course of concealment first commenced, for the purpose. In similar circumstances, I should now advise, rather than endeavor to prevent religious conversation, in the early part of the disease. I mean I should do so with the permission of the physician.

But no ordinary circumstances should induce me to encourage a thing of this kind unless the physician thought it best. When he is called, every thing which pertains to the social and moral no less than the physical treatment of the individual should be wholly left to him. He may be requested and even urged; but never opposed. If our confidence is misplaced, we had better withdraw it at once. There are more physicians than one in the world.

If this rule were universally followed, it is my opinion that many lives, and some souls would los saved. I know there is a general impression abroad that physicians are opposed to ministerial visits to the sick, and that a majority of them are skeptical. Some of them are of this description, no doubt. This is true, I think, of every occupation and profession. So far as ny acquaintance extends, however, the general charge is unfounded. Of the many I have seen, very few are so. And of those who are, not a few have common sense enough, humanity enough, and regard enough for their reputation, to use all the means in their power to cure their partients—not excepting moral means.

There are undoubtedly periods during the progress of chronic disease—and sometimes acule—in almost every instance, when the presence of a minister or any prudent Christian friend would be salve.

may be fruitless because there is "some Achan in the camp," or that there can possibly be "some other reason in the Divine Mind, why there is a suspension of divine influences" at such a time. We would fix immovesbly in the minds of such the command of Christ, "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." We would have them remember that they are commanded, not only to let their light shine, but to let it shine, but to let it shine, but to let it shine, so that oneversions shall take place,—for such is the evident meaning of the passage. This they are commanded to do. The not doing of it is a sin; and they have no more right to commit this sin, and lay it to the divine sovereignty, than they have to steal, or lie, or get drunk, and lay it to the divine sovereignty. We grant that, where the gospel is preached, some will reject it and perish; but we say also, that where the gospel is indeed preached, and the preaching sustained and enforced as it ought to be by its professed friends, some will rebelieve and be saved. We say that the command of Christ, which we have quoted, proves this; for it binds ministers and churches so to preach and labor, that conversions shall take place.

We wish to have this subject bear upon men's we wish to have this subject bear upon men's consciences. We wish ministers and Christinns to feel, that a gospel "organization" is an organization for growth, for extension; and that, if they have one of a different kind, and for different purposes, one, the object of which is, to remain as they are, or to go backwards slowly, and now and then lazily receive a blessing when divine sovereignty sends it, they have one which Christ does not approve, and which ought to be broken up. We would have those ministers who are holding on to their "settlements," just because their friends have not yet become too few to support them, and who intend to hold on as long as that is the case,—we would have them understand that they have no

missionaries, and churches on missionary ground, whether it is proper that appropriations be asked, given and received, year after year, the only effect of which is, to let a sinking church down more gently than it would otherwise fall; and whether we should not require some evidence of a spirit, both in minister and people, which will carry the work onward, as Christ requires, and as may be done.

We have many things more to say, and perhaps may say them hereafter; but for the present we must close, after noticing one more of "Jonathau's" remarks. He says, "let the true grounds of moral responsibility be stated, viz: the nature of their moral actions themselves, and the holy authority of God, and not the effects that follow." To the general principle here advanced, we most fully asgeneral principle here advanced, we most fully as-sent; but what has it to do with the subject? Is Jonathan" thinking of a minister's "settlement's his "goods and chattels," and of his dismission as his "goods and chattels," and of his dismission as a punishment by taking them away? And did this mode of viewing the subject give rise to his strictures? But let that pass.—Our Saviour says, "Beware of false prophets," and adds, "by their fruits ye shall know them." Beyond dispute, these fruits are the results of their prophecyings. Here we have on divine authority, the very rule of judging, which "Jonathan" reprobates. If a man's preaching does mischief, he is a "false prophet." If it does nothing, he has, at least, no credentials by which we are bound to receive him. If "Jonathan's "excellent "father in the ministry" was so he was doubtless a nigmy averaged. rotracted ministerial labors resulted in protracted ministerial labors resulted in no conversions of sinners to God, we do not believe that Christ will speak so highly of his faithfulness and wisdom as "Jonathan" has done. The ambitious labors of bad men may result in the conversion of souls to God; the pious labors of good men will.

"ORDER OF NATURE."

D#s. TAYLOR AND TYLER will publish no more controversy in the Spirit of the Pilgrims, because the Editor will admit no more, if for no other reason. The number for February contains the conclusion of Dr. Taylor's last reply. What others may think of it, we cannot say; but this controversy has of late consisted so much of rejoinders to answers to replies, that not even the superior talgets of these dismutus have been able to make it. ents of these disputants have been able to make it interesting to us. The present article, however, contains one sentence which is quite a curiosity. Dr. Taylor had represented regeneration as a complex act of the mind,' in which the sinner

love God, and by a 'desperate effort determination, and loves God. Dr

Here are metaphysical curiosities in abundance. First, we have a 'complex act' of the mind, made up of parts, which are called specific mental acts; just as if thinking gladly, or thinking with approbation, were not in the mind where it takes place, just as simple and indivisible an act as any other whatever. To be sure, by the power of abstraction, we may think of the act of perception, or of the gladness with which it is performed, and so make out the act to be complex; but this complexity exists only for the mind that contemplates the act, and not in the mind that performs it.

[Vt. Chronicle:

Revivals.

SNOW HILL, MD.

The Philadelphian of Feb. 14, contains an account of a Protracted Meeting held at Snow Hill, by the Editor (Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, D. D.) and the Rev. Albert Barnes. It occupies about two colunins. Copious extracts from it will be welcome to the reader, not only for their interest in them selves, but as illustrative of the character of similar meetings, and of the kind of measures adonted, in that part of the country.

Dr. Ely was invited to visit Snow Hill by a letter from the clerk of the Church Session. The church had been gradually declining for several years. The Philadelphian says:

The Philadelphian says:

We arrived in Snowhill on Friday, the 25th of January, at half past eleven o'clock, A. M. and went immediately to the church, in which we found a small collection of praying people, with the lads of a classical school assembled to commence the protracted meeting. They had come nearly to the conclusion of the hymb before sermon when we entered. So soon, therefore, as the writer could divest himself of his outer travelling garments, he stood up to discourse to them; and endeavored to convince all present, that the Christian religion in all its doctrines, duties, and privileges, is a reasonable system, and course to them; and endeavored to convince an present, that the Christian religion in all its doctrines, duties, and privileges, is a reasonable system, and worthy of universal and present reception and propagation. They were informed of God's gracious dealings in several churches which had fately been visited by the speaker; and in which the commencement of protracted meetings had been thinly attended, and to human appearance promised but little good. All the pious present were exhorted to make attention to the salvation of their own souls and of the souls of their fellow sinners their exclusive business for four whole days; and to speak often to, and pray with, one another; that the Lord might hear and cause a book of remembrance to be written for them. They were especially invited to go forth to their neighbors, and by all lawful moral suasion, compel them to attend public worship, that the house might be filled. This advice was very generally taken; and the consequence was, that the number of persons who attended on our ministry was doubled in the afternoon of the same day. Mr. Barnes dollowed him, In this was we constituted the part of the same day. Mr. Barnes followed him, In this was we constitute the same day.

with the desire of being pardoned through the mer-its of the Redeemer were exhorted not to assume the external attitude of prayer, when it should be said, "Let us pray;" because standing or kneeding when such an invitation is given, without a sincere-intention of praying, must be solemn mockery. As-might have been expected, many thus dislocated from their rail-road tracks of formality, had the honesty to sit still, while the praying part of the au-dience, both communicants, and non-compunicants. lience, both communicants and non-

Great advantages we have known frequently to Great advantages we have known nequently to arise from a public confession of Christ before men. It strengthens the faith of him who makes a good confession, frees him from much slavish fear of men, and prepares the way for older Christians to converse with him freely. Such confession is moreover often blessed to the awakening of other simers, and, the refreshing of the saints. "With the heart man believeth unto righeousness, and with the mouth confession is made nuts salvaition."

believeth unto righeousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation."

For these and other reasons, when nearly half of the time allotted to the protracted meeting had elapsed, and after a discourse calculated to make people know whether they are born of God or not, any persons, who were not already communicants, and who were willing thereby to profess faith in Christ and aubmission to his authority, were desired to arise in their places, and stand before the assembly as candidates for admission to the Lord's table. Such a measure had never before been tried in this church. Indeed communicants had been admitted by the pastor and session from the foundation of the church, as is the practice in very many of our Presbyterian as is the practice in very many of our Presbyterian congregations, without any publication even of the names of the persons admitted. Five individuals The impression produced by this scene on idience was deep, and we believe will prove g. From this moment during the intervals of ip, a young lady, almost the only one who was at time a communicant in the congregation. was seen moving about among her young female; friends, for their encouragement, like an angel in human form; and the elders and other Christians began to think that God could and would revive religion in their long declining church. When the same token of a Christian profession was solicited at a subsequent meeting, thirtynine or forty persons arose. With these the ministers present or the elders, and frequently savared of them covered in the processed in the content of the content several of them, conversed in the intervals between the public services. The names of those persons who wished to be received to the Lord's supper ken, and the list exhibited to the pastor, elders and others; that none might be received without the full consent of all concerned. So far as the health of the Rev. Cornelius H. Mustard, the pastor, would allow, he examined the applicants; but the frequent returns of chill and fever upon him have nearly disabled him. or chil and lever upon him have nearly disabled him. At the time when about forty persons arose, one of the galleries was filled with people of color; and several of their number stood up for Christ. This excited such joy among them, that one aged man cried out, "Bless God, I have loved the Lord Jesus

eried out, "Bless God, I have loved the Lord Jesus these fifty years;" and another said, "I have loved him for thirty years." The speaker from the pulpit replied, "I rejoice to hear it: continue in his love." In their animation many of them began to rub their hard hands with delight, and could hardly restrain themselves from those demonstrations of zeal which are common in Methodist churches: but they did restrain themselves, because clapping and shouting were not encouraged from the pulpit.

On Monday aftermon the 28th of Jan. the bopeful converts, who had not been baptized, were invited to obey Christ by submission to that interesting rite. **** Proclamation was then made that if any other persons in the audience who had not received this seal, really believed with their hearts in the Lord Jesus, and were willing to confess him beforemen, they might come forward and be baptized.

he thought quite as good a religion as any could profess. At times however, his mind was staggered by
the reflection that persons whose judgment he houored as much as his own, were firmly assured of
the truth of the Christian religion. This gave him
occasionally some uneasiness; and the coldess, for-

mality, lukewarmness and inconsistency of many professors of religion were a continual stambling-block in his way. In the private interview the writer gave him a general outline of the evidences by which his own mind is fully convinced of the divine inspiration and authority of the Sacred Scriptures. The system of evangelical doctrine was also unfolded; and the nature and evidences of the new birth were clearly delineated. After prayer together we natical, and he was left without any invitation to

"Rev. Sir, I wish to introduce to you and to the communion table my nephew, the young gentleman whom I hold by the arm. My feelings are so excited on this occasion that I can scarcely give utterance to my thoughts. For this young mant, several of his relatives, with myself, have been much engaged in a sort of unconcerted concert in prayer for his conversion. Four days ago he did not believe in the divine inspiration and authenticity of the Bible. Four days ago despised the blood of atonement. But now he has so left, and believes in, the power of divine truth, that he is not only willing to have his past infidelity and sin confessed before this audience in any manner which I deem proper; but thinks that he could cheerfully, if it were necessary, lay down his life for Christ's sake. I beg leave, therefore, as one of the elders of the church, to lead erefore, as one of the elders of the church, to lend him to the Lord's table.

He then took his seat at the right hand of him who dispensed the bread and the wine, amidst the flow-ing tears of most persons present, and of some who

weep, e new communicants admitted for the first time on Monday evening to the church at Saowhill were forty-tee. Many others appeared to be awakened; but we must leave it for time and providence to disclose the future fruits of this precious revival.

bled in the afternoon of the same day. Mr. Barnes then preached, and the writer followed him with an exhortation. In the evening the editor preached and Mr. Barnes followed him. In this way we continued to have three double services, daily, in which we alternated until the meeting closed. To relieve the audience by a change of position between the sermon and each following supplementary discourse, the audience was invited to stand while singing a sacred song; and then, the church edifice having become very much crowded and heated with breath, the doors were thrown open to ventilate the room. This course greatly tended to prevent lassitude and exhaustion from repeated public services continued for more than two hours at a time.

We are persuaded, thoroughly, in our own mind, that when sinners hear the Gospel, it is their first duty to attend to it, their second to believe it, and their third to confess Christ before men so soon attey have any suitable opportunity. We are equally satisfied that it is profitable occasionally to bring the hearers of the word to some manifest token of their receiving or rejecting the Lord of glory. For these reasons, after the close of a sermon, all persons who did not intend at that very time to confess their sints to God with the intention of forsaking them, and with the desire of being pardoned through the men its of the Redeemer were exhorted not to assume the external attitude of prayer, when it should be said, "Let us pray;" because standing or kneeling when such an invitation is given, without a sincere intention of forsaking them, and with the desire of being pardoned through the men is of the Redeemer were exhorted not to assume the external attitude of prayer, when it should be said, "Let us pray;" because standing or kneeling when such an invitation is given, without a sincere intention of forsaking many the exhaustion. In the town of Charlotte and the Suga. Creek male and thirty are supplementary distants the further do confess their since to the sum of the following man But it is in the Presbytery of Concord that the richest displays of grace have been seen. In Rocky River 163 have been added to the church, in Poplar a plain and revivals in those congregations. In the town of Charlotte and the Suga. Creek congregation, an extensive revival of religion has been experienced during the last summer, and 130 conversions are supposed to have been the fruits of it. In the churches of Hopewell, Paw Creek, Mallard's Creek, Prospect, Back Creek. The Creek, Eranklia Shishure.

Has Dr.

From the Presbytery of Fayetteville we have reremarker resolvery of rayettevine we have re-ceived only partial statements, but we have good reason to believe that the Lord is doing a great work for our brethren in that part,—and we rejoice with them. The congregations of Buffalo, Union, and Euphronia have been refreshed with the dews of

According to the best information which we have According to the real first have been during the past year about 2,000 conversions within our bounds—600 of which have been in the complex of Marketine. past year about 4,000 conversions within our bounds—600 of which have been in the commiss of Methoders and Catacara. Same the commiss of Methoders are congregation, in which may not be found from one to five of these little nurseries, from which the tender plant after having been watered by Divine grace, has been transplanted into the king-dom of Christ. One Subbath School reports 340 scholars. Bible Classes have also been honored instruments in the promotion of this great work.

The Synod are happy to state to their churches that the progress of the Temperance reformation is still onwards, and they would encourage them to proceed steadily, and firmly forwards, with a firm reliance on heaven, to conquest and to victory. This cause is the cause of humanity, of our country, and of heaven.

had never before been tried in this church, communicants had been admitted by the dession from the foundation of the church, practice in very many of our Presbyterian tions, without any publication even of the of the persons admitted. Five individuals the impression produced by this scene on ence was deep, and we believe will prove From this moment during the intervals of a young lady, almost the only one who was time a communicant in the congregation, moving about among her young female for their encouragement, like an angel in hu-

SOUTH CAROLINA .- Rev. Daniel Baker, in a letter to the Editor of the Charleston Observer in which he intimates his intention soon to "remove to some of the Northwestern States," says:

"During the past year, I have been in about twentyfive Revivals of religion; twelve of which were within twelve successive weeks, averaging about forty-six hopeful converts, for each revival. "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name be all the glory," "Ours is the bliss, but thine, O Lord the world!" "Not this us, of the blass, but time, of be all the glory." "Ours is the bliss, but time, of Lord, the boundless praise."—These Revivals have been chiefly in South Carolina, and have embraced the subjects thereof, an unusually large number as a goodly number were young men, it is believed, that not a few will ere long be found in the Schools of the Prophets. I am told that one single revival in South Carolina has already furnished nine candi-Most of them I be ates for the Gospel Ministry. e are young men of great promise, and two of m very highly talented members of the bar."

Education.

For the Boston Recorder. DR. BRIGHAM'S " REMARKS."

Ms. EDITOR.—I feel myself truly honored by the attention of your correspondent. Philonius. O that I may continue to prove myself worthy of the approbation, the criticisms,—und if a necessity exist, the censures of this veteran in the cause of Christian

lucation.

Nearly every paragraph of his recent communi-

Mill Philonius point out some of the false state-ments to which he refers? If Dr. B. has really sent ments to which he refers? If Dr. B. has really set out a book of falsehoods, he deserves to be expose—and the more so, from the fact that he is a get themen of known intelligence, and whose and horit

has no small influence.

Is it a 'false statement' that there is, in the Uni-

were clearly delineated. After prayer together we parted: and he was left without any invitation to profess faith, to the reflections of his own mind, and the strivings of the Holy Spirit. What he intended to do the writer did not know; nor had the young man himself fully determined on the course of conduct he would pursue until some time during the afternoon of Monday.

When the communicants were coming in the third course to the table, one of the elders approached, while supporting this young lawyer, all bathed in tears, and uttered to the presiding minister, as nearly as can be remembered the following words.

"Rev. Sir, I wish to introduce to you and to the communion table my nephew, the young gentleman whom I hold by the arm. My feelings are so excited on this occasion that I can scarcely give utterance to my thoughts. For this young man, several of his relatives, with myself, have been much engaged in a sort of unconcerted concert in prayer for his conwould be glad to make mental prodigies; and if this were their settled purpose, i cannot conceive what different steps they would take—with their present amount of intelligence—from those which are now often taken.

It is a falsehood to say that premature or excessions.

It is a faisenood to say that premature or excessive mental labor will injure the delicate machinery of the corporeal system? Then it belongs to Philonius to prove it so. In doing this he must meet not only the authorities quoted by Dr. B. including his own, but a wast amount of facts pressing upon us from every quarter.
It is when he affirms that mental precocity is 'usu-

ally a sy aptom of disease?' On him, again, rest

and a athorities.

Is it when he says that these precocious children see don live many years? Would it were. But we e, too, facts stare us in the face—facts which both Poilonius and myself will find it difficult to dispose Is it when he says that memoirs and meedotes of

the lives of such children are published for the sake

SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

[From the Annual Narrotive.]

The past year has been one of unusual interest to our Zion. Revivals of unexampled extent and power have pervaded nearly the whole of our bounds.

In the Preshytery of Orange, the Congregations in Guilford County, chiefly, however, confined to the Bethel Church, have experienced a season of refreshing, and one hundred and thirty are supposed to have been born again. The next most favored place is the town of Milton and its vicinity. Here the work is still in progress. The Congregations of New Hope, Oxford, Clarkville, Sharon, Lexington, Newbern, and Cross Roads, have been nore or less blessed with the Spirit's influences, and souls have been added to the Lord.

But it is in the Preshytery of Concord that the richest displays of grace bave been seen. In Rocky River 165 have been added to the chorch, in Poplar Tent and Ramah 126, as the fruits of the powerful revivals in those congregations. In the town of Charlotte and the Suga. Creek congregation, an extensive revival of religion has been experienced dusticated to the sum of religion has been experienced dusticated to the Lord and the town of Charlotte and the Suga. Creek congregation, an extensive revival of religion has been experienced dusticated to the same charge when I say that in this instance, so far from carrying the matter to far, the doctor has expected and the time of instance, so far from carrying the matter to far, the doctor has expected and the time of the leave of installed type of instance, so far from carrying the matter to far, the doctor has expected and the time of the leave of installed type of instance, so far from carrying the matter to far, the doctor has expected and in the doctor has expected and the control of the laws of the human constitution as to put confidence in the general usefulness of such results assare her referred to? Is it possible that for mere opinion—given as a physician and friend of education, by producing a very different intention of the laws of the human co necused of inherity, incertainty, income in the included under the same charge when I say that in this instance, so far from carrying the matter too far, the doctor has expressed his opinion with much more diffidence than the case appears to me to re-

quire.

Has Dr. B. made a false statement, and incurred Has Dr. B. made a tase statement, and meurred the suspicion of infilelity, because he insists on the importance of having every instructor and author of books for children acquaint himself with human Anatomy and Physiology before he commences the task of attempting to discipline and cultivate the human mind. I know well that the time has been man mind. I know well that the time has been when many good men, with heated imaginations, saw, or rather fancied they saw the monster Skepticism stalking in the train of Physiology, as not a few at the present time do in the train of Phrenology. But I verily thought that day was gone by. And I do hope that your correspondent is not fettered by any of these ill founded fears and unnatural associations.

sociations.
Perhaps, however, the following passage has caused the 'ofience.' "Some (infant school books) contain garbled accounts from Scripture of the creation of man and his apostace, and corporative if he could rstand them. The full account given in the

understand them. The full account given in the Bible is far better." See page 49.

Now I could wish for myself that the word so there is little here that I can disapprove; and still less that looks like 'infidelity,' either masked' or unmasked. You will observe that he calls those statements of Scripture, religious truths, which even some religious sects regard as allegorical, and elevates the Bible above human compends. Does this look like infidelity.

In the fate of Dr. B.'s book, I have no person: In the fate of Dr. B.'s book, I have no personal interest. Nor is there any particular reason why I should defend him or his sentiments, unless for the sake of promoting the truth. This is said, for once, to acquit myself of any suspicion of favoritism. Is it a falsehood that children, in many families of three to six years of age, do have their rainds tasked as Dr. B. has represented? Is it untrue that there is no intermission of task work, even on Sinday? On the contrary is it not year companying the fact.

no intermission of task work, even on Smany: On the contrary, is it not a very common practice to find (as is stated in the work in question) children from four to seven years of age required to 'attend every Sunday a Sabbath School, and there recate long les-sons,' while 'some are required' in addition to to attend upon divine service at the church twice each Sunday, and to give some account of the sermon?" It has even been my lot to attend, during a part of my life, in a church in one of our cities where the Salbuth School lessons were required, one in the morning and one during the intermission; thus making the Sabbath completely a day of drudgery—ns these little ones often estimate it—instead gery—as these little ones often estimate it—instead of a day of rest. That much good is accomplished directly, I do not doubt, but that a greater amount of evil, does however follow, indirectly from such a flagrant abuse of a most blessed institution, is, I think,

equally obvious.

Whatever may be his motives—for we cannot Whatever may be his motives—for we cannot certainly know the human heart—I most heartily rejoice that there is an individual among us posfessing at once the ability, the inclination, and the courage to raise the voice of remonstrance against these errors in Education. I rejoice, too, in the belief that this voice has been raised by one whose sympathies vibrate with the cries of humanity, and whose instructions—if languague is ever a key tothe heart—are intended to aid, rather than undermine the cause of virtue and religion. If there be causes in operation calculated to promote infidelity, near and operation calculated to promote infilelity, open and unmasked; some of those against which D. B. so earnestly, but, in general, caudidly and at the same time eloquently endeavors to direct the pubic attention, are of this description. But more on his point

ereafter.

On the whole the more I examine the work in On the whole the more I examine the work in question, the more I admire it,—and the less! find to which I am prepared to object. Errors undoubtedly it has, for to hope otherwise would be to expect more from it than has hitherto been realized in any merely human production. But I do nost earnestly hope that it will be extensively read and pondered. The great error of errors in modern education, I still must think is the sensitive to large.

this seal, really believed with their hearts in the Lord Jesus, and were willing to confess him before men. they might come forward and be baptized. Three young men, who were orphan brothers, then advanced, one after the other, professed faith, and were baptized. Two other young men, who are believed to have been orphans, followed them; and this six were initiated into the Christian church. On Monday night at 6 o'clock we met to celebrate writer was employed from seven until nine o'clock in serving communicants, who succeeded each other at the table in different courses, until all or nearly all the Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, and Methodist Christians in the house had mingled to gether in participating in this delightful pledge or the Saviour's love.

When the third course was about to be served at the introduction by his sunce, one of the elders, of a young lawyer to the communion board. His conviction of sin had become pungent our the preceding day; and by his own request he had a private intering the fore the first and a private interior of sin had become pungent our the preceding day; and by his own request he had a private interior of the helves, of a day; and by his own request he had a private interior of the helves, of a propose of the subject, so in the house he had not private interior of sin had become pungent our the preceding day; and by his own request he had a private interior of sin had become pungent our the preceding day; and by his own request he had a private interior of the helves, of a propose of the subject, to vindicate Dr. Brigham's "Remarks on the ludged; and by which my renerable friend has brought against Dr. Brigham's "Remarks on the ludged; and by his own request he had a private interior of sin had become pungent our the preceding day; and by his own request he had a private interior of the provided o

In conclusion allow me once more, to request Philonius to point out some of the false statements to which he refers? Thus he will greatly oblige many of your readers, and confer a lasting favor on A PRIEND OF EDUCATION.

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, PEBRUARY 27, 1833.

Letters from William Ropes, Esq. and the Rev. Rich ard Knill, of St. Petersburg, to a gentleman of this city, with several others from different sources, have been kindly put into our hands with liberty to use them for the benefit of our readers. We have room this week for only two extracts. The first is from the letter of Mr. Ropes ST PETERSBURG OF 16 1839

The great interest you have shown in every thing elating to my connexion with Russia, induces the belief that whatever may appear to me deserving of interest will not be considered void of it by you. Besides, your valuable pecuniary aid granted to friends who are actively engaged in every work calculated to advance the Redeemer's cause by doing good to their fellow men, requires that we should emonstrate to you that your confidence has not been misplaced; -nor your aid been ineffectual.-The handsome donation which I brought with me the last year, cheered the hearts of Christians here, and was the means of greatly extending the distrib tion of Tracts and the Holy Scriptures.-Your do-nations the present year,-more than double of the last .- have had a blessed effect. The letter of our beloved Pastor in behalf of our other friends to you will give you a view of what we have done,-ar doing .- and hope to do .- Your donation was received with great joy and thankfulness of heart .- When I arrived, my friends had just gotten permission from the Censors to print a most important book, called an A. B. C. book,-which had been prepared with great care and which contained nothing of an exceptionable nature. - It is an elementary book and with out doubt will be the very one which will be now generally used for the instruction of children most extensively in the Empire. The permission by the roper authorities to publish such a book was subject devout thanksgiving, as it had been of frequent and fervent prayer and of deep and anxious interest. 10,000 copies had been ordered by my friends, with 5000 of 4 different Tracts as stated in my list, when arrived; and as soon as your benevolence and that your friends,-and friends at New York was known, these editions were all doubled,—making 30,000 additional heralds, to be sent forth to a dark world, as the instantaneous effect. Remote results can be calculated only by Him who never uses finite numbers.-It is enough for me to assure you, that ery many of these precious books are aire the wing, and with them the mighty Gospel truths which they contain are flying abroad to every part of this vast Empire. -Already our sale of all these racts and books is continually increasing, and delightful accounts are continually reaching us from arious quarters, of blessed and heart-cheering re sults; and I trust, my dear Sir, you and the dear friends who meet at your pleasant Saturday evening meetings at your house will consider this as ric ayment, almost in advance, for what you have lent nto the Lord through us.

With this I send you a schedule of Tracts and perations. By it you will see that we have just pubshed the 4th edition of the Dairyman's Daughter, the 3d of the Young Cottager, Sin no Trifle, and th Doctrine of the Cross; the 2nd of Reflections at the lose of the year (an excellent Russian Tract), Shepherd of Salisbury Plain; exhortations to the un-converted; Don Joseph; William Kelly; Dialogue between two sailors; Invitation to signers; Exhousing to one Self-Righteous and Victous; Dialogues Call. The circumstances around the Roll Call. The circumstances around the last (the non Call) are deserving of noise. When Miss Kilham (now Mrs. Diner) was last in England, a Lady who had read the Roll-Call with deep interest, gave her five pounds sterling to defray the expense of a translation. Miss K, sent it to the Grand Duchess Helene, the patroness of Miss K.'s School, for perusal--and she was so much pleased with it that she gave one hundred Roubles towards its publicaon; of course it was among the first that went through the press. I recommend it to your perusal and have no doubt you will agree with us that it is this among the soldiers. You will see that from 1830 have received through the press 15,000 of new edi-

Mr. Ropes speaks of the Imperial family as most favorably disposed to everything that tends to promote the moral sood of the people; and hopes that the friends of religion in this country will not suffer their interest in the prospects of Russia to die away.

Our other extract is from a letter addressed to Mr. Knill by Mr. Rham, one of the Secretaries of the London Missignary Society. Mr. R. is a native of Sweden. The letter is dated at London, Sept. 15, 1832. After speaking Mr. K.'s own labors, he proceeds:

Dr. Patterson is just returned from his Bible tour in Sweden and Norway this summer. He is much pleased with what he has seen and heard, and been enabled to accomplish for the furtherance of the Gospel, in those cold and mountainous regions. He thinks that there is a work of God going on, though little known abroad, which promises well, and will eventually become like the bursting forth of the sun after a long and dreary winter night has passed

The work is going on gloriously. Bengal calls aloud for 6 missionaries. There are such indications of an awakening among the people, that our brethren tremble at the thought of seeing their prayers answered, while their hands are yet so feeble The king of Sta. Christina in the Marquesas, is quite clamorous to get English missionaries. In beloved Travancore, the work is astonishingly progressing. That part of India would be enough alo missionary Society, of the dimensions of ours. In Demerara there are new openings among the native Indians who speak their own language, but understand partly Creole Dutch At Lattakon we have a printing press, and specimens of Brother Moffat's printing have been transmitted. Two more presses are now required for Africa, the one to be employed in Caffreland. In Madagascar, the queen has forbidden the missionaries to baptize and con rate the Lord's death, but the number of disciples blusphomy that it chills one's blood even to read, is already so great, that it will prove an impossibility to check the progress. Pray for them! But, my dear friend, where shall I stop? The whole begins now to be felt overwhelming. May the Lord pour out His Spirit upon us who have the awful and blessed trust, to be faithful, prudent, zealous persevering and steadfast unto death,-that we may have be admitted into the Saviour's presence, to be with Him for ever! * Given by the gentleman to whom the letter is pidressed and

TEMPERANCE. MEETINGS. Young Men's Temperance Society of this

City held a public meeting last evening (the 26th,) in the Park-street meetinghouse, in which other Societies united. We presume, from the notices that we have met with in the newspapers, that the occasion was very generally observed throughout the

untry. But far the most gratifying item of intelligence respecting it that we have yet seen is given in the following extract of a letter, which appeared in some of the daily papers yesterday morning:

Washington, Feb. 19, 1833.

"Col. R. M. Johnson has agreed to day to apply to the House of Representatives for the use of Capitol for a great Temperance meeting. Fourteen of the Senators, and among them Wilkins, Webster, Naudain, Grundy, Hendricks, Tipton, &c. have signed a paper expressing a readiness to form on the 26th inst. a Congressional Temperance Society. The paper is now circulating in House of Representatives for the same purpose, and it goes well. The prospects thus far are good. One of the largest mail contractors in the U. States has concluded that no man who drinks spirit shall drive any of his stages. Measures are taking to have his rule extend through the whole line of mail stages in

FOREIGN MISSION MEETING.

The New York papers of Saturday contain counts of a very interesting Foreign-Mission meeting held at the Masonic Hall in that city on Wednesday evening. It was the 6th annual meeting of the N. Y. and Brooklyn auxiliary of the A. B. C.

F. M. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Matthews, and a short address by Z. Lewis, Esq. President, the Treasurer submitted his account, from which it appeared that the receipts for the last year amounted to \$11,180, 68. From the Brick church (Dr. Spring's) \$3, 446. 20 had been received, viz. suberiptions, \$3,149, 03-Monthly Concert \$197.60. Juvenile Association, \$100. was read by Horace Holden, Esq.-after which the Rev. Dr. Wisner, one of the Secretaries of the Parent Board, addressed the meeting respecting the plans of the Board, the number of missionaries wanted and the prospect that very many young men qualified for the service would soon be ready to en-ter the various inviting fields of labor that are opening before the American churches, &c. Some of the "Youth's Companion," published at this office his statements will be found on our first page. Eighteen young men, of the 49 needed, are already engaged. Some settled pastors are seriously considering the question of devoting themselves to the foreign service. At the Colleges and Theological Seminaries which he had lately visited, Dr. had found the minds of increasing numbers fixed on foreign missions.

The following resolutions were then, after addresses from the Rev. Mr. Breckenridge and Rev. Drs. Spring and M'Auley, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the manifest success which has attended the endeavors to send the Gospel to the heathen, and of the animating encouragement thus jurnished the followers of the Redeemer nent thus turnished the followers of the Redeemer of increased exertions for spreading through the world the knowledge of his truth,—this society learn with satisfaction, that the parent institution have letermined to send forth, as soon as possible, a large number of additional missionaries, and to occupy several new stations; and are resolved to accept services of all possessing the requisite qualifica-

ions who shall offer themselves for this benevolent work; and that we pledge to the American Board bur hearty and efficient co-operation in executing hese determinations.

Resolved, That enjoying in so peuuliar a degree he priviliges of the Gospel, and favored so highly, as the descendents of an ancestry devoted to this good cause, we owe it as a grateful offering to Him, from whom we derive these and all our blessings, to devote our talents and our property to the the extension of his kingdom.

Resolved, That as we hope for success in the great enterprise of converting the world only through the aid of the Holy-spirit, it is incumbent on the churches to be extuest and instant in prayer for this object; and especially, to join in the monthly concert, where they can mingle their supplications with these of all the Christian world.

Subscriptions and donations to the amount of

The London Congregational Magazine for Janary contains an article on the present state of the Unitarian Party in England. It appears that the Committee of the Unitarian Association some time back issued a circular to the congregations connected with it, consisting of a string of questions to which answers were required. Some of the questions turned out to be "offensive" in certain quarters,alculated to have great effect in such a country as it not being always agreeable to be interrogated this among the soldiers. You will see that from 1830 about the average number of hearers, the existence to 1832, 300,000 Tracts have been issued, and that we of Sunday Schools, &c. The project of compiling tions and 20,000; first editions; and 20,000 A. B. C. failed. Returns however were received from 105 congregations, furnishing the following results as to average attendance:

With above 10 hearers and not exceeding 50-26 150-19 250-22 250 500-11 1000-1 1000 1200-1

The writer in the Congregational Magazine suposes the whole number of Unitarian Societies in the kingdom to be 180.

THE INFIDEL PARTY-must it seems, have their ididate for the Presidency of the United States. Paine's birth-day was celebrated in New York, Jan 29, by a dinner and ball, the former, is is said attended by 150 gentlemen, and the latter by 500 persons. Among the after-dinner toasts we notice the

"Richard Mr. Johnson—His merits and his services are well known and appreciated. Where will the people find a man so worthy to fill the vacant Presidential chair in 36?"

To secure his election they must calculate we supose on finding means to bring back the Owens an Wrights to the seat of operations in New York, Speaking of the agents sent from Na (winking pre tent. at their secrement matrimony) and the state of the Colony, the Herald says: trust to Dr. Cooper to manage the South ,-the West being entirely under the control of the flourishing communities of Nashoba and New Harmony, and New England at the beck of Abner Kneeland! It is a sad article, however-the three columns of

ing. Mr. Hunt-son of the English radical-said that not more than 20 or 30 persons could be brought together in London on such an occasion Here were 500 degraded enough to doit; and 150 Southampton, Va. after the massacre. The So to receive with applause, from the lips of men hastening to the Judgment, chullitions of bitterness and RESULT OF THE "ENDEAVOR."-The Editors of

the Boston Telegruph asserted that "a man or a look of mon basics to asserted that "a man or a L. Weaver. They amount to about thirty body of men, having been vivified in [our] columns are refused a hearing, by way of defence"-adding that, if required, they would "endeavor to furnish We demanded that proof. In their paper proof." uch to rejoice over, and to sing, when we shall of last week the Editors say they did not promise the proof(!), but only said they should "endeavor." &c. The endeavor has resulted in a string of questions, not one of which-were we ever so much disdisposed to help them out of difficulty-could, con-

sistently with truth, be so answered as to afford them The remainder of their two columns-nearly-

The London Missionary Chronicle for January contains a long and earnest appeal to the British

being of the same character with their article which

we noticed two weeks ago, needs no comment.

public on behalf of missions in India-on the ground that " God has answered the prayers, and su ed the efforts of his servants beyond what they have been prepared to sustain—that their exertions have not kept pace with the movements of Divine Providence in their favor." The time has come when missionary operations there need to be greatly enlarged.

London Journals mention the evidence before the select Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of slavery, as about to be published. It is said to contain a thorough and deeply interesting exposure of the slave system in all its bearings. The missionaries from Jamaica were examined by

Among the works announced as preparing for publication in London, we notice a History of Mada. gascar in connexion with the Protestant Mission, the Missionaries, edited by Mr. Ellis, in 2 vols. with maps and plates. Also, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Rev. George Burder, by Henry Foster Burder.

Putnam and Damrell, 41 Washington street, ha sued the first humber of the Temperance Journal to be published monthly, in this city, at 50 cents a year in advance; 40 copies for \$10, or 100 copi for \$25.

The Haverhill Christian Messenger has been die ontinued for want of pataonage.

There are newspapers to accomm of people. Mr. Holbrook's "Family Lyceum" seems to be going on successfully. We lately sa an Extra from his office, the first page of which was entirely occupied with the Prospectus and Recomendations; the second and third, with brief de criptions of a Lyceum building, apparatus, &c with cuts; and the fourth with a list of appr School Books,-" The Juvenile Rambler" is a p little paper published by Allen & Ticknor, at 81 a year in advance. It belongs to the same class win though not so much of a religious character.

ORDINATION AT SALEM

Dr. Skinner's Sermon, at the Ordination of Mr. Cheev Pastor of the Howard street church in Salem, was list to with deep interest. " For the preaching of the cree to them that perish foolishness, but unto us which are ved, it is the power of God." It was a faithful and po erful exhibition of the great doctrine of the Bible. rings and death of Christ. atonement by the suffer manner most happy and convincing, Dr. S. proved no preaching, but that which has the sign laid down the Apostle, can be considered the "preaching of That preaching is to them that perish for eross. ness. It is despised by multitudes. But a great d of the preaching in the world does not possess this Who ever esteemed the preaching of morality, or of Christerample, or of the necessity of holiness, or of love to G and good will to men, or of any of the doctrines of al religion, foolishness? Who ever esteemed Liber prenching foolishness? The " reprosch of the Cros belongs only to that " well know strain of preaching whose sum and substance it is to exhibit "Jesus Chris and him crucified." and to point perishing sinner "the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of t

sworld " impression of deep sole unity on the whole congrega This interesting day tooked as if the blessing of God a certainly attend the movements of that little and We earnestly pray that it may be so. tried church.

The original hymn for the occasion (inserted) we anderstand to have been written by Rev. N. Adu of Cambridge. It is very beautiful. Soon after the On cert, watere they can many world.

these of all the Christian world.

Subscriptions and donations to the amount of about \$4,500 were then received, and the exercises about \$4,500 were then received, and the exercises are the content of the longituding of the longituding that the longituding of the longituding the longituding the longituding of the longituding the nation, a communication appeared in one of the Sale seen that a welcome of this nature to 'the me glad tidings,' is not without high sanction. If Mr. A hymn is open to such a charge, so is that benutifu of Montgomery, taken from the Christian Panlmis gianing,

We bid thee welcome in the name Of Jesus, our exalted Head !which we presume has been used to express the of more than one church on such an occasion. ORIGINAL HYMN

Welcome! thou Messenger of God, Welcome! thou Messenger of God,
Ascension gift of Jesus' love;
Ordain'd to break the living bread,
And lead us, pilgrims, hence above!—
Welcome! this fold is thine to keep;
The shepherd thou, and we the sheep.
How beautiful thy footsteps are
On Zion's mountains; and thy voice,
like sound of streams on desert air. Like sound of streams on desert air, Bids our desponding hearts rejoice;-Our waiting souls expect thy word. Thou hast indeed a little band,
(Thy master had with him but few)
Yet round thee now we come to stand,
And we will live or die with you—

Be faithful unto us, and we Unto thyself will faithful be. Unto thyself will hannul be.
Come, lead us on by staff and crook,
Where streams are still, and pasture
Show us the footsteps of the flock,
And help us that we walk therein.
But should we, faithless, go astray,
Recall us to the narrow way.

God is the Lord that shows us light Bind ye with cords the sacrifice; Weeping endureth but a night, A joyful morn breaks on our eyes. Soon shall a brighter morning come-Shepherd, arise, and lead us home.

* So when the hymn "Come humble sinner," &c. suppose the sapient critic would say the person worshipped !— Ep.

LIBERIA. We have received a file of the Liberia Herald

from which we gather a few items

We feel confident that all that is many persons of color, who are now grating to the colony, is information fro own complexion, who can have no m misleading them, or wishing them to United States. Our motives have been better without any emigrants, than with

The allusion here is to the free people of co not send such emigrants without rain to the car here and in Africa. The managers must know it

Grand Bassa Settlement.—We are please that the colonists, who are about to locate then this new settlement, will leave us in a few days. they will be conveyed down in the Aget Margaret Mercer, which will be ordered to Bassa for some weeks, until they shall hav necessary fortifications, and houses, for the and confort.

All who have visited the spot which has

All who have visited the spet which has been as the location of the new colony, speak in high it, and we cannot doubt that many more will be it, as soon as the necessary houses shall be erected for their accommodation.

Grand Bessa Country is noted for its fertility, many advantages over Little Bassa, particularly, and Palm Oil, which are always to be precered dance. The River St. John's also, afford many for the transportation of cam wood from the interest of the transportation of cam wood from the interest of the transportation of cam wood from the interest of the transportation of cam wood from the interest of the transportation of cam wood from the interest of the transportation of the most of the transportation of the transportation of the property of the transportation of the property of the transportation of the property of the

we knew but little
at were he and the
slavers to sit dow
from what quart
for their women
paid on his arriva ed them like Spania

February S

caused by the What are the not. It is fur ired of the old

Slave Trade .-

let us enter the sl fear? We had a c, ,, which our native rtook to gratify: ac aid a visit to the to other house, until c we were invited it thing within sight of strangers so of the slaver?s me a cask trembled so he second officer wely speak; taking a s, we proceeded three the slaves, about guarded by two Krited, that the vesset led, that the vesset led, that the vesset led. de beings across s, and she is to earn she is from and her slaves at

-The Suffolk Se

Feb. 23d, 1833. Pol CO to the House of

Senate-the anti to defeat Blair On Monday, Feb. o be engrossed fo -Messrs. Bell, Dickerson, Dudle as, Dickerson, Dudies en, Grundy, Hendrich dain, Prentiss, Rives bee, Smith, Sprague, te, Wright, Wilkins, ays—Messrs. Bibb, C the 19th, Mr. Clay -that before submitted of which affected its was happy to say to ys and Means, authority, was rejected, 102

passed the Senate. his friends were abs C. requested, next r Our Washington dates

PROBABLE EXPEN anti-Nullification bi ble expenditures it moved a provision Mr. Grundy said he ho

nk. Mr. Poindexter viciary Committee. Mr. no money at all; and the thinks proper. No the bill. Mr. Calhoun be bill. Mr. Cathoun r the gentleman say the ordenanded by it. asury, the whole fiscal disposition of the Preges the faith of Cost incurred under the preplied, that the Secondary the country of the factory of the fac h the Government was in that State. was no collision, whether a collision pon the State of S. and occasion to mal

h inflexible firmness. MR. ADAMS

The following are the secting protected in sed the warm words t ton of South Carel a the Southern and So ticularly designate, w on. There we since he heard it d (Mr. Clayton) that d in general by a had spoken

pockets of some, and it operated in preci-protection had take the free laboring p in the free laboring ponts the pockets of the .A. did not compla a not all right. What February \$7, 1833.

Suffolk South Association will hold their reg

ints of most interest in the proceedings of the are noticed in the "Washington Correspon-

ate—the anti-Jackson and Calhoan members defeat Blair, the Jackson-Van Buren candi-

Monday, Feb. 18, the Enforcing Bill was or-

ngrossed for a third reading, as follows: essrs. Bell, Buckner, Chambers, Clayton, rrson, Dudley, Ewing, Foot, Forsyth, Freling-dy, Hendricks, Hollmes, Hill, Johnson, Kane, entiss, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, th, Sprague, Tipton, Tomlinson, Webster, ht, Wilkins,—32. sers. Bibb, Calhoun, King, Mangum, Miller, p. Tyler—8.

be engrossed for a third reading, as follows:

been 8—5 in favor and three against the bill.]
that before submitted by himself, with amendments,
of which affected its general principles—naid:
was happy to say that although there was so short
terval for the action of the two houses on this bill, the
nittee entertained strong hopes that it would be
practicable to effect some accommodation of this
ion before the close of the present session.
bill reported in the House from the Committee of

and Means, authorizing the sale of U. S. Bank

nce. The vote stood 32 to 1. Mr. Calhoun

Senate, and was sent to the House for

the evening session of the 20th, the Enforcement B

is friends were absent, when the vote was takes

r Washington dates are to Friday last, when both

ALIFICATION. - During the debate in the Senate on anti-Nullification bill, reference was made to the

sable expenditures it would occasion. Mr. Poindexter

MR. ADAMS AND MR. DRAVTON.

on of South Carolina.

The following are the remarks of Ex-President Adams

ing protected interest of the South, which occa-

the Southers and Southwestern portions of this Union, existed a certain interest which he need not more cularly designate, which enjoyed under the Constitutional the Lause of the United States, an especial proposed proposed in the Lause of the United States, an especial proposed in the Constitution. There were on that floer upwards of twenty there who represented what in either States had no

who represented what in other States had no tation at all. Mr. A. believed that it was not three he heard it declared by a gentleman from Geor-Clayton) that the species of population he now to constituted the "Machinery of the South." t machinery had twenty odd Representatives in

rs ask for any representation of their machinery

but the machinery of the South had more than y representatives on that floor. And if he should go

he history of this Government, from its four

the history of this Government, from its foundawould be easy to prove that its decisions had been
in general by majorities less than that. Nay, be it
of farther and insist, that that very representation of
see had spoken had ever been in fact, the ruling it
of this Government. Was this not protection
not protection at the expense of another portion of
ununity? If it did not literally take meney out of
kets of some, and put it into the pockets of others,
perated in precisely the same way. Yes. This
otection had taken millions and millions of shoney
to free laboring population of this country, and put
the pockets of the eveners of Southern machinery,
did not complain of this. He did not say that it
t all right. What he said, was, that the South posgreat protected interest—an interest protected by
trument—(Mr. A. held the Constitution in his hand.) is
of rather and the bargain, because it was a harNot that he would agree to it, if the bargain was
be made over again.

protected by another provision

ted not by the machin

varm words that passed between him and Mr.

was rejected, 102 to 91.

Gales and Seaton have been elected

ning at the house of Mr. Greenleaf, No. 83 on Tuesday, March 5th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., Feb. 234, 1833.

CONGRESS.

o be published. It is and deeply interesting in all its bearings. The

e a History of Mada-Mr. Ellis, in 2 vols. Memoirs of the Life

Temperance Journal,

's "Family Lycoum" sfully. We lately saw first page of which was ospectus and Recom-third, with brief desing, apparatus, &c. n & Ticknor, at \$1.0

ous character. AT SALEM. nation of Mr. Cheever

It was a faithful and pow ed death of Christ. In has the sign laid down h

m that perish foolis udes. But a great d es not possess this mark of morality, or of Christ's

ature to the messe so is that beautiful hys

used to express the AL HYMN.

ger of God, love; ing bread, nine to keep; we the sheep. little band,
with him but few)
we come to stand,
or die with you—
and we
shful be. staff and crook,

Tune-EATON shows us light,

ne humble sinner," &c. is mit, "

of the Liberia Herald to I a few items. ent from Natches to e

he Herald says:

cre. The Secisty nt.—We are pleased to be about to locate themselved are us in a few days, for the superintendence of M.

caused by the rising of the Recapiured. What are the causes that led to this step not. It is further said that upwards of ried of the old settlers have been killed. Size Trade.—Many of our distant readers hat the slave trade on this constituence of the constituence of any law or regulation therein, he discharged from a scheme of the constituence of the constituenc

which our native friend, the King's mate, look to gratify: accordingly, about noon day, a visit to the town, and after sitting down her house, until our friend had prepared the e were invited in, and cast a rapid glace at hing within sight. But it was evident that it of strangers had an "effect" upon the of the slaver's men, for one who was coopeask trembled so much, that he had to desist, second officer was so agitated that he could be speak; taking no apparent notice of those we proceeded through the house into the yard the slaves, about 26 in number, were confi-

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

we proceeded through the house into the yard the slaves, about 26 in number, were confi-arded by two Kroomen. It will hardly be d, that the vessel which is to convey these oie beings across the Atlantic, is only twenty-is, and she is to carry one hundred and twen-er master is a Frenchman, and as far as we carn she is from Martinique, but it is intend-and her slaves at St. Thomas. WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 14.

It was expected that this evening, Mr. Calhoun would have spoken on the Judiciary bill, but he wisely avoided the error of addressing an after dinner auditory, and suffered all the amendments which any Senator wished to propose, to be offered and acted upon; and then at the instant when the question of the third rending was about to pet, at 7 o'clock in the evening, he rose and said, that he had waited till the last moment in the expectation that some other member of the committee [evidently pointing at Mr. Webster] would have wished to address the Senter. As that was not the case, and as he wished to be at Mr. Webster would have wished to address the Sen-atte. A sthat was not the case, and as he wished to be heard on the bill, he would move that the Senate adjourn Agreed!"—said Mr. Webster. The glove was thus thrown down, and taken with the rapidity of lightning.

Fun. 15.

Mr. Calhoun commenced his speech against the enforcing bill at 12 o'clock to day, and spoke till half past one, when he was seized with dizziness of eyes, to which he said he was subject, and was obliged to throw himself on the indulgence of the Senate for an adjournment, which was cheerfully accorded to him. He will proceed in his rethe indulgence of the Senate for an adjournment, which was cheerfully accorded to him. He will proceed in his emarks tomorrow. The most profound and courteous attention was afforded to him by every body. He spoke with ease, fluency, ardor, and more than his former rapidity. His enunciation and cadence were decidedly bad. He clips same of his words in such a way that we often lose the point of a sentence; and his cadence at times, is so low that the whole sentence is left as unintelligible and cabalistic as his doctrines of Nullification. In general, he was by great and manifest effort, cool, collected and moderate; but now and then, his feelings overpowering him, he was led into extravagant, and perhaps unsenstorial warmth. But nobody felt disposed to find fault with him for this;—every allowance was made for his situation; and those whom he could not convince he deeply interested.

He did not touch, except incidentally, the abstract doctrine of Nullification. Indeed, it was his purpose to avoid it entirely. Most of his topics were of a general nature,—such as the situation of South Carolina,—his own course in relation to the Tariff,—and the character and tendency of our institutions. But his main object, so far as he went to day, seemed to be, to show the inexpediency of the Bill, and to fix upon its Southern friends the charge of gross inconsistency between their principles and practice.

Mr. Webster was busy, during the whole harangue, in taking notes. There is no doubt that he will reply.

FEB. 16.

Mr. Calboun resumed his remarks in opposition to

Mr. Calhoun resumed his remarks in opposition to the Bill. He took a wide survey of the theory of confederated governments, as illustrated by history, ancient modern, attempted to show that they were the only governments; that they had all been destroyed by the tempts made to concentrate and consolidate the powers re-served to the individual States; that a Government founis friends were absent, when the vote was taken. The range was by Mr. Tyler of Virginia.

The range was been ded on majorities must becessarily lead to despotism, for it could have no limitations of power. He made much usec, by way of illustration, of the history of the ten tribes of Israeled, and it really seemed to stand him in very good stead. He traced the causes of their separation with a masterly hand, and showed that they were analogous to those causes which threaten our Union. The correctness of his theory of the ten tribes of Israeled was was the head on the sead that they were analogous to those seved there seemed to the feat of the ten tribes of Israeled was was the head on ome inther to try the question whether there were any try Committee. Mr. Grundy. The Committee ask money at all; and the gentleman may give as much thinks proper. No money is required to give effect bill. Mr. Calhoun was really surprised, he said, to be gentleman say that no money was wanted for the redmanded by it. Why sir, it subjects the whole appeared to be very unwell, during the whole speech, and one or twice he requested indulgence while he passing the whole fiscal resources of the country, to position of the President of the United States, and a the faith of Congress for the redemption of any teured under the provisions of the Bill. Mr. Grundled, that the Seastor from South Carolina was better than that of yesterday. Occasionally he tree informed than he was, as to expenses the Given the Seastor from South Carolina was no collision, there would be no expenditures; hether a collision should take place or not, depend occasion to make up an issue with the Government. We better followed and speeced in the State of S. Cardina alone. Mr. Calhoun in substance, that Carolina would take her own do occasion to make up an issue with the Government. She would make it with prodence, but maintain it and existing firmness. The amendment was lost.—Measars. Bibb, Calhoun, Miller, Moore, and Poin-Measars. Bibb, Cal

to wished to say, this evening.

At five o'clock, he will resume his speech. There will be no question taken to night, for Mr. Calboun is to reply to Mr. Webster at length next week.

P. S.—Half past S. Mr. Webster has just finished

P. S.—Hair past S. Mr. Webster has just missined his argument in reply to Mr. Calhoun and in opposition to the South Carolina doctrines. He apoke altogether over five hours. His peroration elicited loud and universal demonstrations of applause from the galleries and the priviliged seats on the floor. The galleries were immediately elsared by order of the Chair.

[id.]

eleared by order of the Chair.

Mr. Calhoan had scarcely taken his seat, when Mr. Webster rose, as if determined not to lose a moment. He placed himself in attitude—moved his chair out of his way—and seemed prepared at once for a regular speech. And such a speech i have never heard—from a quarter to one (when Mr. Calhoun concluded) till three—then a recess till 5 o'clock—then from 5 till half past 8 o'clock to night, when he concluded. It has not yet ceased to ring in my ears. It has not been surpassed in my opinion by any effort he ever made, not excepting his famous speech on Foote's resolution on the public lands. In parts it was withering—it was annihilating—and full of mixed argament and castigation.

[N. Y. Adecente.

Fr. 20.

ment and castigation.

[N. V. Adeceate.]

Much of Mr. Poindexter's speech to-day related to Mr. Webster's course in regard to the Tariff in former years,—particularly in 1816—and to his speches and votes during the war. He asked where was the gentlement's attachment to the Union and the Constitution then? 'Vhere was then the regard for the national honor which he now so warmly professes? Was in there in defence of the constitution, "where blows fell first and thickest?" of falling in its defence, did he, with his latest breath cry "rescue, rescue, rescue?" (This Mr. P. quotes from the close of Mr. Webster's spech.)

Mr. Webster after Mr. P. had finished, rose and said, the honorable member who had just resumed his soat, has alluded to soone vetes of mine given in the other House during the war. I will not go into any explanation on that subject with the honorable member. The honorable member from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) was a member of that house at the time when the votes alluded to were given. If it is his pleasure to draw my attention to the subject, he shall receive from Mississippi, I shall not socious any remarks or interrugations from him.

Mr. Poindester (in great excitement.) Mr. President; I feel the most perfect contempt for the Senitor from Mississippi, I shall not several Senitors.) Not another word passed, and the Senitor reveral Senitors.)

adjourned to meet at five o'clock. Mr. Grundy having

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The final Report of the Select Committee to which the Nullification papers were referred, has been submitted by Mr. A. H. Everett, Chairman. It concludes with recommending the adoption of the following

Resolves in relation to the proceedings of the Convention of South Carolina.

wention of South Carolina.

Whereas, The People of South Carolina, assembled by their Delegates in Convention, have recently passed an act, denominated an Ordinance, parporting to annul certain acts of the Government of the United States, and to arrest their execution within the limits of that State, and have transmitted a copy of the same to His Excellency the Governor. with an accompanying address to the people of this

transmitted a copy of the same to His Excellency the Gov-ernor, with an necompanying address to the people of this Commonwealth, setting forth the reasons by which they justify this extraordinary measure; and Whereas, It is important that the apinion of the Gen-eral Court of this Commonwealth should be publicly and distinctly expressed upon those proceedings, in order that their silence may not be construed into acquiescence in the respective of the years.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled: That the Constitution of the United States of America is a solemn SOCIAL COMPACT, by which the People of the said States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insore Domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for themselves and their posterity, formed themselves into one body politic, under a common Government: that this Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties unde under the authority of the same, are the spream law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding:—and that no citizen, State or other member of the body politic, has a right in any shape, or under any pretext, to annul or prevent the execution of the ing in such extreme cases as justify a violent resistance to the laws on the principle of the natural and indefeasible prerogative of self-defence against intolerable oppres-

the laws on the principle of the natural and indefeasible prerogative of self-defence against intolerable oppression.

Resolved, That the right claimed by the Convention of South Carolina for that State, of smalling any law of the United States which it may deem unconstitutional, is unauthorized by the letter or spirit of the Constitutionand, is unauthorized by the letter or spirit of the Constitutionand is supported by any contemporaneous exposition of that instrument, or by the practice under it:—inconsistent with any correct notion of the nature of political society, and tending in practice, to the subversion of public tranquility, and the complete overthrow of the Government.

Resolved, That the President of the United States is empowered, and in duty bound by the express provisions of the Constitution, and by his oath of office, to take care that the laws are faithfully executed:—that when attempts are made to disturb by force the execution of the laws, it is the duty of the President to employ the means which are placed at his disposal by the Constitution and laws for the purpose of defeating them:—that the Preclamation of the 10th of December last, is a judicious, well timed and salutary measure, well calculated to prevent the necessity of recurring to others of a different character:—that we highly approve the determination therein expressed by the President to enforce the laws at all hazards, and that we are prepared to support him and the other constituted authorities of the Union, in all the necessary, suitable, constitutional and legal measures, which they may be called upon to adopt for that purpose.

Resolved, That while we find ourselves compelled to express an unfavorable opinson of the recent proceedings of South Carolina, we entertain no sentiments of unkind-

tutional and legal measures, which they may be called upon to adopt for that purpose.

Resolved, That while we find ourselves compelled to express an unfavorable opinsm of the recent proceedings of South Carolina, we entertain no sentiments of unkindness towards our fellow citizens of that State—that we have no disposition to accuse them of acting from unworthy motives, but are willing to bope and believe, that they are governed by a sincere, though mistaken and ill-directed sense of duty:—that we look back with pride and directed sense of duty:—that we look back with pride and statisfaction to the brilliant services rendered by South Carolina in the struggle for Independence, and have ever regarded her as among the most distinguished members of the Union:—that we deeply regret that measures adopted in good faith, and in a strictly constitutional form, by the constituted authorities of the country, should have been considered by the people of that State as intended to build up another section of the Union at their expense:—that we are, and always have been ready and desirous to listen in a sincer proposed grievance, in which they are now engaged, the result a that tention to the which they are now engaged, the result of which, if further pursued, can only be to create collision between the General and State Governments, endanger the public tranquility, and seriously compromise the safety of the persons immediately concerned in them.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmin a cupy of these Resolves and of the Castles of the Persons immediately concerned in them.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmin a cupy of these Resolves and of the Castles of the Persons immediately concerned in them.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmin a cupy of these Resolves and of the Castles of the Persons independent of the Persons in the Castle of the Persons to the control of the Castles of the Persons to the control of the Castles of the Perso

to the constitution and partly to ordinary legislation.

The subject of teritorial parishes has occupied no little time in the House. It is reported that in a certain town where the Unitarians have for some time held the proper-ty of the territorial parish, the orthodox have probably become again the strongest party, and are able to reclaim their ancient inheritance. A Bill was therefore introduced providing that no one who had signed off from a territorial parish should again become a member of it without a vote of such parish. Whether the Bill actually originated n the state of that particular parish, or whether the rumor to that effect arose from the singular adaptation of the Bill to the precise wants of the Unitarians there, we do not know. It was lost-reconsidered-and again lost. The Unitarians and Universalists have possession of as many territorial parishes as they can ever expect to con trol, and it would doubtless be for their interest to lock up the pro

perty just where it is. Were it possible, we should be glad to see these territo rial parishes entirely broken up—the property divided on some equitable principles—and all religious societies placed every respect on the footing of voluntary associations. For such a purpose we should be willing to make no small sacrifice of what Orthodox Congregationalists may right-fully claim. The funds implicated, considerable as they are, could not be so unrighteously distributed as to occasion evils equal to what we suffer under the present sys-

The Committee on Latteries have made their Report, with a Bill, the leading provisions of which are as follows: A penalty not exceeding \$2000 nor less than \$100, is imposed for the making of lottery tickets, or the selling, or the offering of them for sale; for a repetition of the offence, in addition to this penalty, the offender may be sentenced to confinement in the House of Correction for any term from three to twelve months; and on a third conviction, for a term nut exceeding eighteen months, and not less than six. Those who advertise lottery tickets for sale are made subject to a fine not exceeding \$100, nor less than \$210; and the sale of tickets in fictitious lotteries is to be penishable by imprisonment for any term, between three and twelve months, according to the discretion of the Coart. A fine, not less than \$100, nor more than \$2000, is to be imposed on any person, who shall saffer the premises owned or occupied by him to be used for the sale of tickets, or the drawing or management of any lottery; and in order more effectually to secure the punishment of these who offend against the provisions of the law, a reward of \$50 is proposed for such information as may lead to their conviction.

It was ordered that the Governor be requested to trans-The Committee on Lotteries have made their Report

It was ordered that the Governor be requested to tran mit to the Governors of other States, copies of the papers before the House relating to this subject; requesting them to recommend to their respective Legislatures such measures as may be deemed most expedient to insure a speed and entire abolition of Lotteries.

Foreign.

London dates to Jan. 16th have been received. Stil aething has transpired to induce the belief of an approaching general war.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM .- In reply to the new propositions submitted to him by England and France, the King of Holland has sent a counter project, the particu-lars of which are not stated. The Lendon Times says:

"The recent communication from the King of Holland will not, we trust, be made by Palmerston and his colleagues of the Centiference, a peg for the support of a handred fatther protecols. We serionally protect, on the part of this country, against any longer indulgence of delay, or demonstration of weakness in our fercign policy. Our allies, Russia, Prassia, and Austria, protess an anxiety for peace; why are they not called upon to show their sincerity by an immediate co-operation with England and France in some decisive measure to compel the King of Holland to abandon that absurd and mischievous policy which alone endangers the tranquility of Europe? This plain and simple course ought instantly to be adopted."

GREAT BRITIAN.—The new British Parliament was to meet early in February. The London Globe of Jan. 7th gives the following official result of the recent elections:

ENGLAND.—Reformers, ENGLAND.—Reformers,
Conservatives,
Conservatives,
IRELAND.—Reformers,
Conservatives,
Conservatives,
25 89 . 25 144 518

Among the novelties are to be included some severe shocks of an earthquake felt at Swinsey, and the surrounding country, to the distance of their miles. There were three shocks, the first having occurred on the 28th of Dec. This was rather slight, and principally felt towards the coast. The second occurred on the following day, early in the monrning, and was felt by every person cithes asleep or awake. The third excited considerable alarm, and took place about 8 o'clock or, the subsequent morning. The bells rung in many of the churches and houses—chimnies were thrown down—walls gave way—several houses opened, from the roof to the ground, nearly an inch in width—many sunk from two to four feet, and all vibrated in such a manner that their fall was momentarily expected. in such a manner that their fall was momentarily expected it lasted almost four seconds, and was accompanied by sound which is described to have been truly terrific.

A most destructive are broke out in Liverpool on the night of the 14th January, which laid a number of ware-houses and dwellings in ruins, and destroyed a vast amount of property.

IRELAND.—A large additional military force—several regiments—was on the point of being sent thither by the British Government. The county of Kilkenny is in a very distracted state. Twentytwo houses had been attacked, by the Whitefeet, principally with a view of disposeesing holders of and taken in opposition to the regulations of the Whitefeet Thirty persons were committed to the county jail, during the month of December, for alleged offences against the Government. Near Newport in the county of Mayo, and near Newmarket in the county of Cork, the police and peasantry had met, and blood had flown prefusely. The collection of tithes was again the exciting cause. Many cases of the Cholera were constantly occurring, and robberies and murders in all quarters of the island.

Report preceding them, to the President of the United States, the Governors of all the States, and to each of the Senators and Representatives of this Commonwealth in Congress.

The amendment of the Third Article of the Bill of Rights has been under discussion in the Senate. For ourselves we should like to see it rejected, for its awkwardness, if for no other reason. The people would do well to adhere to their original request, which was that the article might be—not amended, but striken out. The most that we can want in a Bill of Rights is a declaration of religious liberty in general terms, and, it may be, of the right and duty of the Legislature to afford the citizen proper facilities for providing, according to his own sense of daty, for the support of public worship. The proposed amendment is an odd mixture of matters belonging partly to the constitution and partly to ordinary legislation.

FAMISE AT THE CAPE DE VARIATION of the ject.

One of the vessels which carried out provisions to the cone of the vessels which carried out provisions to the ject.

Mr. Jonathan Francis, living in Eagle township, Hocking Co. (Ohio) has a son that weighed, early in December, at large of the part and 9 months, one handred and ninety-seven pounds. Mr. Francis, the father of the boy, educas and desolation at St. Antonio, where he touched long enough to discharge 500 bbls. of provisions, was beyond the power of tongue or pen to describe. The miserable inhabitants looked more like moving skeletons, than able inhabitants looked more like moving skeletons, than living Lings—their flesh was gone, their muscles seemed dieded up, and they presented the appearance of only the naked frames of men, which could scarcely be kept together. A Pilot was despatched in a boat with some half dozen skeleton beings, to hail the first vessel that could be seen, and beg of it to stop and sell them something to keep them alive for a few days longer; when the Emma hove in sight, and the entreaty pressed to stop and sell them something to eat. Capt. B. replied that ne had nothing to sell, but that his vessel was loaded with provisions to give away; and that he had come for the express purpose of affording relief to any of the Islanders who needed the gratuity. They seemed incredulous at first, but when satisfied of the fact, they raised their hands in actonishment toward heaven, intimating that he must have been despatched from thence on such an errand of mercy. Capt. II. states they even followed like to the waters edge, and there, in attempting to give three cheers with all the little correct which here conserts, they readers they need to the said the said they have necessarily the variety with all the little correct which here conserts the variety with all the little correct which here conserts they need to be a support the conserts the variety with all the little correct which here conserts the variety with all the conserts the variety with all the little correct the variety with all the little correct which here conserts the variety with all the little correct which here conserts the variety with all the little correct the variety with all the little correct which here conserts the variety with all the little correct the variety of the latest the province of the latest the variety of the latest the latest the latest the variety of the latest the latest the variety of the latest the latest the latest the variety of the latest the l mercy. Capt. II. states they even followed han to the waters edge, and there, in attempting to give three cheers with all the little energy which they possessed, they made a noise which seemed more like a sepalchral groan, than the voice of the living. Capt. II. was assured that almost every morning the dying and the dead could be seen in almost every direction from the door of his informant, and that but a short time before, a boy was seen cutting a piece of flesh from the carense of a follow creature, to lengthen out his own miserable existence, but was found soon after, dead, with the piece of flesh in his hand. I have often heard them say—"Amerimans kinder than our was country,—we have too kings, but they no send preows country,—we have two kings, but they no send pre-visions to keep us from starving—they fight one another over country,—we have two kings, but they has seen provisions to keep us from starving—they fight one another to see who shall govern—they care nothing about us," &c. The rains have begun to full in the Islands, and vegetation is coming forward rapidly, and the keep is cherished that something, in a few months, may be obtained from the fruits of the earth, to supply the wants of the people.

What does this Mean?—We are informed from an authentic source that the Honarable Secretary of War has invited a delegation of the Cherokees to attend at Washington City. About the time when the Principal Chief left the nation with a delegation for the place to attend to the interests of the Cherokee r. ion, Secretary Case had conferred an appointment on Jack Walker with authority to select three others, and proceed to Washington. In accordance with the requirements from the white house, on Statrday last (not saying this honors) were to have moved and probably have proceeded, and as we are informed without any authority whatever from the Cherokees, as a tery delegation on the road to Washington. But we fear the road of Benedict Arnold.

[Cherokee Phenix. [Cherokee Phenix.

INTRUDERS FROM GEORGIA.—The beautiful and beleved country of the Cherokees is now passing to the occupancy of the Georgians. The drawing of the lands and Gold mines of the Cherokees continues to be prosecuted with vigor, under the authority of the enlightened and Christian Gevernor of Georgia. The fortunate drawer of the called a contract of the called a contract of the called and the called a contract of the called a contract of the called a called a contract of the called a and Christian Governor of Georgia. The fortunate drawers (so called) are daily entering into possession of the arable and otherwise valuable lots which they have drawn, and obtained by a game of chance. The Cherokee country is now wedged with settlers, and divess of land hunters, to which the Indians cry daily, and it is literally Robbery! Robbery! This crussdo on our rights

orms a new era in the history of the United States by forms a new esa in the history of the United States by which the Cherokess are denationalized areatics destroyed, the legislation of Congress to earry these sints effect aroundled, and the faith of the rapublic fled to the western wilds. The approach of this crisis, we were loth to believe, because it was unjust, it was uncouth, and incompatible to the known premises of prefection by the gaternament. Will Georgia be tolerated to plunder the Cherokees of their lands of incalculable worth, and wrested from the gramatice of treaties, at a time when the sullen canon is pointed, and the bayonet is brandishing by the President against Carolina, to preserve inviolably a law, involving a question of transition of doubtful legality? We are here in darkness; why is this distinction, we ask light on this question.

Query. Why are not our trenties as binding now, as when they were negotiated and ratified?

VIRGINIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA — Communic

when they were negotisted and ratified?

VIRGINIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—A communication from Mr. Leigh, the Virginia commissioner, accompanied by letters of Gov. Hayne and General Hamilton of South Carolina, has been laid by the Governor of Virginia before the Legislature. The Commissioner on arriving at Charleston, addressed himself to Gov. Hayne, requesting him to apply to the President of the Convention, to re-assemble that body, for the purpose of rescinding, or at least suspending, the operation of the ordinance. This application was made, and the President (Gen. Hamilton) readily gave assurances that the Convention should be called together with all possible despatch, to consider the proposition of Virginia. In the opinion of the Commissioner, their meeting cannot take place until the 2d of March: and in the meantime, Governor Floyd recommends that Mr. Leigh shall be inernor Floyd reccommends that Mr. Leigh shall be in-structed to remain "near the Government" of South Carolina. This recommendation has been complied with by the Assembly.

Colonization Society.—The committee on Finance of the House of Delegates in Virginia, in whome were referred various petitions, asking the aid of the State to promote the object of the Colonization Society, have made an unfavorable report thereon. A motion to lay this report on the table was rejected, as was also another for the indefinite postponement of the subject. Two days afterwards, the question being on taking up the report, the ayes and nose were taken, and it was decided in the affirmative, ayes 61, noes 59. It was then referred to a select Committee. in the affirmative, ayes 61, noes 59. It ferred to a select Committee.

WARREN BRIDGE.—By reterms recently made to the Legislature, it appears that the first cost of this bridge was \$34,701 43. Additional expenses since for completing the bridge, &c. \$20,311 17. Expense of lawsuit \$6,140 88. Harvard college, \$4,333 33, interest to Stockholders to 14th Jan. 1833, \$8,255 39. Receipts from toll from Dec. 26, 1328, to same period 1829. \$19,431 91; in 1830 \$20,750 90, in 1831, \$21,507 90, in 1832, \$21,806 90. Total to Dec. 26, 1832, \$83,494 91. Balance due the Stockholders \$6,275 52 on January 14th, 1833.

LICENSE RULES IN BOSTON .- Board of Aldermen, Fig. 18.—The following rules were adopted upon granting licenses to inholders, victuallers and retailers of spirituous liquors: 1. No license to be granted to aliens. 2. If the applicant be qualified in other respects, a license should not be withheld merely in consequence of the location being near another licensed building. 3. No license to be granted to an intemperate person. 4. Innholders' licenses not to be granted unless the building and location be arranged for the accommodation of travellers and business people. It not being insisted however, in all cases, that a stable shall be attached to the premises; but said stable may be permitted to be at some distance from that a stable may be "permitted to be at some distance from the tavers site. 5. All licenses to be revoked at the pleas are of the Board of Aldermen. ses to be revoked at the pleas

Miscellany.

Twenty-one applications have been made to our egislature this year, for Bank Charters. Amount of capital to be invested four million and fifty thou-sand dollars. Six of the applications are from Bos-ton. Five Banks, already chartered, ask the power o increase their capital stock, by the addition hree hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

The Washington Globe says, "Mr. Clay has now abandoned the principle of his American System, and Mr. Calhoun has betrayed nullification. They are partners in a central dance. For some time, they turned their backs on each other—they now change sides and set to each other. They will make a match of it. In plain English, we have a new condition."

John Tyler, of Virginia, was on Friday the 15th inst.

John Tyler, of Virginia, was on Friday the 15th inst. re-elected Scantor to Congress from that State for the term of six years, from the 4th of March next. He received 81 votes, James M'Dowell 62, scattering 17.

John Randolph has arrived at Washington to attend, as he says, "the burial of the Constitution."

The Post Master General has made arrangements for delivering the Washington Mail of the morning, in New York the same evening—by which, it is intended, that all publishers shall receive their Washington papers in time to give their contents in their papers the next morning.

The number of Attorneys who had taken out their anneal certificates in England last year, amounted to 8400.

Mr. William Woodward, who died last month in Cincinnati, founded in that city during his life a high school

Mr. William Woodward, who died last month in Cincinnati, founded in that city during his life a high school in which fifty poor children are now taught. The fund at presents, yields nearly two thousand dollars annually; but when the leases of the property from which it is produced are renewed, it is estimated that the income will be at least treble.

Arrangements are making for the erection of a new Col-lege at Princeton, N. J. 'The old one is of insufficient size for the accommodation of the students.

for the accommodation of the students.

A National Republican Convention was held at the
State House in Providence on Wednesday last, at which
Lenuel H. Arnold was nominated for Governor, and Joseph Childs for Lieut. Governor.

In the House of Delegates of Virginia, Mr. Gilmer, from the Committee on petitions for aid to the Colonization So-ciety, reported a bill making appropriations for that ob-

weighs three hundred and forty-five!

The Rev. Benjamin O. Peers, Principal of the Eelectic Institute in this city, has received the appointment of Provost of Morrison College and acting President of Transylvania University. Mr. Peers has signified to the Trustees, of the institution his acceptance of the appointment; and will enter upon the duties of his office, we understand, in May next. [Exeter Luminary.

Marriages.

n this city, Mr. Samuel H. Bailey, to Miss Sarah Croome; Thompson Spear, of Quincy, to Miss Susan Mellen, of Ros-ight, Preferick Miller, to Miss Robecta Welsh; Mr. Henry obston, to Miss Harriet A. Pierre, of Roxbury, Mr. Win. White, to Miss Louisa L. Marsh, in Dorchestet, Mr. Albert A. Bent, to Miss Sarah, daughter of In Dorchestet, Mr. Albert A. Bent, to Miss Sarab, daughter of lexander Glover, Esq.

In Needham, Mr. Moses Garfield, to Miss Martha S. Rice, of McClure. Second Edition. Just published by PERICE (sewton.

Feb. 27.

PARKER, No. 3 Corubill.

Deaths.

In this city, on Thursday marning last, of consumption, Mrs. Mars Augusta, 31, consert of Mr. James King, and cidest daugher of the late Mr. Bernard Firpartick, Capt. John Evans, 90. In Rochery, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Reuben Smith, 43. In Groton, Mr. David Wilson, 90, a revolutionary pensioner. His death was caused by falling into the fire, supposed in a fit. In Sudbury, Jacob Rice, Eq. 50.
In Marthore, William Wilson, 60, also, his son, Charles, 15;

In Marthore, Within Wilson, 60; also, his son, Charles, 15; higal, wife of David Smith, 55.
In Worcester, Ruth, wife of Capt. Thomas B. Eston, 40.
In North Brookfield, Mr. Janac Horr, 26.
In Salein, Mr. George Orne, 32; Mr. John Fesneis, Ri.
In Dayvers, 17th, Sanuset, 19, and the 19th, Martha Jane, 3:-2: cars, children of Mr. Sanuset Futnam.
In Newburg, Capt. John Coomba, 87.
In New Bedford, Miss Catharine Blake, 33, formerly of Deersteld, N. II.
In Northfeld, Mass. after a short Ultreew, Mrs. Mary Allen, In Northfeld, Mass. after a short Ultreew, Mrs. Mary Allen, In Northfeld, Mass. after a short Ultreew, Mrs. Mary Allen, In Northfeld, Mass. after a short Ultreew, Mrs. Mary Allen, In Northfeld, Mass. after a short Ultreew, Mrs. Mary Allen, In Northfeld, Mass. after a short Ultreew, Mrs. Mary Allen, In Northfeld, Mass. After, and daughter of the late Eitsha Hone, Este, of that Pince, & Charles, of that Pince, & Charles, of the Pince, Mrs. of that Pince, & Charles, of the Pince, & Charles, of the Pince, & Charles, & Cha

wife of Hos. Samuel C. Allen, and daughter of the late Eitens Hunt, Esq. of that place, 52.

In Plainfield, Feb. 15, after a short illness, John Mack, Esq. 54. By this providence a numerous family has lost an invaluable friend, and community a very useful and worthy citizen.

In Charlemont, Mr. Samuel Rice, 90.

In Starling, Gideon Beaman, 62.

In Western, Joshua Reed, 59.

In West Prontheld, Mrs. Elizabeth Bradish, 75.

In Boyalcion, Lydia, wife of Mr. Esckiel Ellis, 71.

In Pravidence, John Mackie, M. D.

At New York, Rev. Alexander McLeod, D. D. Paster of the Refermed Prestyterian Church in Chamber served, in the 53th seconds have an an 35d of his ministry.

netermed Presbyterian Church in Chamber street, in the Sak sear of his age, and 33d of his ministry. At Washington, Hon. James Lent, M. C. from N. York. In London, Rev. Richard Watsen, assbur of Theological In-itatics, &c.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES IN NORTH BRIDGEWATER. MISS J. A. PERRY, INSTRUCTRESS.

Miss J. A. Perry, Instructress.

THE Spring term of this School will commence on Monday, the 29th day of April next. Instruction will be given if the various branches of English Education, usually insight if Female Schools. Price of institute for time under 9 years of age, 82 00 per quarter whether of the services of age, 82 00 per quarter whether of the services of age, 82 00 per quarter as a service of a service of a services of a ns a recurrent description of the second of

ELAINGTON SCHOOL.

Thills School is stretted at Elffagton, Come, shout for miles. S. E. From Hartford, more of the mest delightful villages in New England. Two atthe-conches plant through the piper, three theses a week, from Heston to Hartford; one by may of Worcester and Ware, the other by way of Worcester and Brist.

in New England. Two affige-conches plant through the piece, three tiques a week, from faston to Hartford on by way of Worcester and Ware; the other by way of Worcester and Ware; the care and inspection of proper guardians. Constant attention the care and inspection of proper guardians. Constant attention the care and inspection of proper guardians. Constant attention the test property of the pro

GROTON ACADEMY.

Wie spring term of this Institution will commence on Monday the 11th of March. The school is open to youth of both serve. The services of a Lady, as assistant, who is qualified to the French Longuage and other branches usually taught at the French Longuage and other branches usually taught at the French Longuage and other branches usually taught at the French Longuage and other branches usually taught at the French Longuage and other branches usually taught at the French Longuage and other branches usually a schools, have been secured, to consider the first of April 2000 the control of the Longuage and the Long

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE BOOK

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE BOOK.

JANES LORING, No. 122 Washington street, has for asleging to Security—The Family Temperance Marting, or an experience of the American Street, has for asleging price 25 cents—The Family Temperance of the matter of the American Street, and Danger of Intemperance. By the author of Subbinds School Teacher's Visits, Saharance. By the author of Subbinds School Teacher's Visits, Saharance Street, and the principal religious melline work has been recommended in the principal religious melline work has been recommended in the principal religious melline work has been recommended in the principal religious melline which work and the principal religious melline and paper of Nov. last, notices the work as follows:

"This little book, under the gui-e of a tale, evinces the great utility of Temperance Societies, and contains not only examples of the benefits resulting from them, but notices of their origin paper of the middle be found a very annualing book for young apon their minds truths which way be the means of impressing apon their minds truths which way he the means of impressing apon their minds truths which way he the means of impressing on their future conduct in life. It has a next frontial influence senting a man who used to frequent spirit shops, taking coffee with his family. We cordially recommend it."

As above—Sermons on Infidelity. By Dr. Thomson, of Edinburgh. Draper's Memoir of Jane Judson. Prospective Missions in China. Professor Goodrich's Child's Book on the Bible. Massance of the Child's Book on the Bible. Massance of the Child's Book on the Bible.

MT. VERNON FEMALE SCHOOL.

J. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE next quarter in this Institution commences Apri
Terms as follows:

For pupils over 12 915

ander do. 10

For pupils studying foreign languages, 95 in addition to above.

hove.

Lustruction in drawing by Mr. Thomas Edwards, and in Vocal
Music by Mr. Lowell Mason, without any additional charge.

3w Feb. 27. MONSON ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on the last We modely of the present month.

Monson, Feb. 548, 1335.

S. LAWTON, Principal.

AMBERST FEMALE SEMINARY. HE next quarter of this Seminary, will commence on the first Wednesday of March. L. BOLTWOOD, Sec'y.

Amherst, Feb. 20, 1833.

BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

WILLIAM HYDE, having been appointed by his assignces, a signification of the stock of Books and Stationary assigned to them, has taken store where he offers for saic a large assortment of Foreion and Augustes Moors, at terp four prices. Agents for Social Libraries, Colleges and other public Institutions, Clergymen and private gentlemen are expectably invited to call. He is also furnished, on saic, with a general assortment of School flows and Stationary, and will be very grateful for the patronage of his friends and loruner customers.

Feb. 27.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED by WILLIAM HYDE, 162 Washington street, Staudard Works of Rev. William Jay, in 3 vols. avo. Meshetin's Ecclesiastical History, new edition, in two vols., continued to the present time, by Charles Coate. Discourses no the being and Arthutes of God, and His Works in Creation, Providence and Grace. By Adam Clarke, L. L. D. Feb. 27.

CERMONS ON INFIDELITY. Andrew Thompson, D. D. 15 Minister of St. George's, Edinburgh. First American Edition, with a prelimitary, easy. This day received and for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street. Feb. 27.

WOODBRIDGE'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY WOODBRIDGE'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY,
FIFTEENTH EDITION,—Improved.

JUST RECEIVED, a full supply of the "Radiments of Geography," and the "School Atlas"—fifteenth edition—containing additional descriptions of each State and Nation—a full and complete series of questions, with new illustrations. By Rev. William C. Woodbridge, Editor of the "Annals of Edugation and Instruction," Corresponding Member of the Geographical Society, Paris.

This work has received substantial improvement by the additions that have been made to the present edition; and notwith-tions that have been made to the present edition; and notwith-

This work has received substantial improvement by the additions that have been made to the present edition; and nowith-standing the numerous rival publications that have been "got indicated in the indication of it, continues to austria its high character,—
if it is indicated of it, continues to austria its high character,—
if it is indicated to it, continues to austria its high character,—
if it is indicated to the property of the indicate in the indicate in

WEBSTER'S GRAMMAR.

A N IMPROVED GRAMMAR of the English Language—by
A N IMPROVED GRAMMAR of the English Language—by
Nonh Webster, L. L. D.
RUDIMENTS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR; being an abridgment of the Improved Grammar of the English Language. By
Noah Webster, L. L. D.
SERMONS ON INFIDELITY. By Andrew Thompson, D. D.
Monister of St. George's, Edinburgh-dirst American Edition.

With a prediction of Lasen, the control of the Country of the last the country of MIE GOSPEL DEFENDED AGAINST INFIDELS. A SER-

Most, preactied in Hollaton, Mass. Oct. 31, 1832—at the in stullation of the Rev. Elisha Demond.—by Rev. J. H. Fairchild Just published by PEIRCE & PARKER, 2 Cornhill. Feb. 27. MEMOIR OF FELIX NEFF, Pastor of the High Alps. Ser-mons by the late Rev. Charles Jenkins, of Portland. American Riographical Dictionary, by President Allen, of Bowden BOOK FOR SCHOOL GIRLS, a very interesting new work,

suitable for Subbath School Libraries.

MISSIONARY GAZETTEER, by Rev. B. B. Edwards. For saie by WILLIAM HYDE, 162 Washington streat. Feb. 27.

NEW EDITIONS OF VALUABLE WORKS. SATURDAY EVENING. By the Author of Natural History of Enthusiasm. From the London edition. Third Edition a

The present volume is in some respects adapted to be the most.

The present volume is in some respects adapted to be the most popular of the author's productions, as it is certainly the most powerful. The volume cannot full to make a very powerful my pression, and it cannot be more futureably received than it deserves. THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY, stated in a Popular

to be.—Eclectic Review.

THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANTY, stated in a Popular null Practical manner, in a course of Lectures on the Authenticity, Credibity. Divine Authority, and the Credibity. Divine Authority, and the Credibity. Divine Authority, and the Credibity of the New Testament, and on Internal Evidence of Calcutta, Author of Lectures on Sabhath, Ac. In 2 vols. Forming vols 5 and 6 of the Libnery of Religons Knowledge.

7. For all persons who wish to possess a comprehensive view of the Evidences of Christianity, ably displayed and soundly expounded, in a popular and practical Form, we know not of any superior, and we believe we may say, equal, to the volumes before us. We fligd curseiven intersects and instructed by the successive particulars adduced, and always impressed by the grave and personsive manner of the author. We should not do justice to these excellent volumes, nor satisfy our feeling of concern to the best interests a roughly recommending, them for family read-location of the Control of the State of the Author and Admirably provided for them by the work before as. As both as instructive and most seasonable publication, it is entitled to our warmest praise.

Published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington atreet.

TEMPERANCE STORE. THE Saloscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the Store No. 7: & 78 Salem street, recently occupied by Ass. Bobbins, Jr., where he keeps a complete assertment of W. I. GOODS AND GROCKRISS, Ardens Sparite arceyfed.

Boston, Feb. 27.

Sw. *

GILT BEADS. GILT BEADS.

JUST RECEIVED, by WILLIAM M. WESSON, No. 103

Washington street, a capply of GILT BEADS, of the best

Feb. 27.

HOUSE IN CAMBRIDGE. HOUSE IN CAMBRIDGE.

TWO BE LET, a Three Story Decling House in Cambridge,
alimited near the Colleges, anitable for a genteel private
family. It has a garden that contact some of the choicest kinds
for first trees. It may be correct by the first of April next. For
further particulars inquire of W.M. WESSON, No. 105 Washington street.

WANTED.

TOUNG MAN, about seventeen years of age, to satend in a live Goods Store. Inquire at No. 27 Union street. * 27.

BOY WANTED.

POETRY.

THE MIDNIGHT MAIL.

THE MIDNIGHT MAIL.
BY H. F. GOULD.

Tis midnight—all is peace profound!
But le! upon the murmuring ground,
The lonely, swelling, hurrying sound
Of distant wheel is beard!
They come! they pause a moment—when
Their charge resigned; they start, and then
As not a fear had stirred.

Hast then a parent far away—
A beauteous child, to be thy stay
In life's decline—or sisters, they
Who shared thine infant glee! brother on a foreign shore? he whose breast thy token bore,

A wide tumultuous sea?
If aught like these, then thou must feel
The rattling of that reckloss wheel,
That brings the bright or boding seal,
On every trembling thread,
That strings thy heart, till morn appears
To crown thy hopes, or end thy fears—
To light hy smile, or draw thy tears,
As line on line is read.

As line on line is read.

Perhaps thy treasure's in the deep—
Thy lover in a dreamless sleep—
Thy brother where thou canst not weep
Upon his distant grave!
Thy parent's heary head no more
May shed a gentle lustro o'er
His children grouped—nor death restore
Thy son from out the wave!

Thy son from out the wave!
Thy sixter's lip is pale and chilled—
Thy sixter's lip is pale and chilled—
Thy blooming bride, perchance, has filled
Her corner of the tomb;
May be, the home where all thy sweet
And tender recollections ment,
Has shown its flaming winding sheet,
In midnight's awful gloom.

In midnight's awful gloom.
And white alternate o'er my seul
These cold, or burning wheels will rolt
Their light or shade, beyond centrol,
Till morn shall bring relief;
Father in heaven, whate'er may be
The cup which thou has sent for me,
I have viscoul wearent be these tnow 'tis good, prepared by thee, Though filled with joy or grief!

Miscellany.

For the Boston Recorder

STUART'S SELECT CLASSICS.

Prof. Stuart of Andover, has commenced a series of Select Classics, admirably calculated to supply a

Not one.

Well then, to be consistent with yourself, you must maintain that all those who are born, or who ever will be born, are not only finiserable, but will be always miserable. For if you only say that those are miserable who are to die, you will include all, for all are to die. And since death is a calamity to those who are dead, we are all destined to eternal the control of the control

Do you not believe them the Not in the least. This is unfortunate for me.

Why so?

Because I could have discoursed against them most eloquently, if you had only believed them.

Who could not discourse eloquently on such a subject? It would be idle to spend time in arguing gravely against these mere fictions of poets and the Catholics throughout the New England States, that the following is the dispensation granted by the inters.

But books are full of philosophical discussions

against these things.
Such discussions are certainly useless, for nobody

ced by such fears.

If then the dead are not miserable in the infernal regions, where are they miserable, or what place do they occupy? If they exist, they must be some-

nere.
No: I do not suppose they are anywhere.
Then they do not exist.
True, they don't exist.
That is the very calamity
ey suffer, not to exist.

l should rather have had you acknowledge that ou were afraid of Cerberus than to maintain such

Why so?

Because you maintain that the same person is and is not at the same time; a perfect absurdity. Saying that the dead suffer, is the same as saying that they I do not say any such thing.

What do you say then?
I say that Crassus, for example, is unfortunate in having lost his great property by his death. Pompey is a sufferer from the fact that he has lost his great fame. All are suffering a calamity who are shut out from light and life.

shut out from light and life.

But they must be, certainly, or else they cannot be sufferers; but you just now denied that those exist who are dead. If they do not exist, they cannot be miscrable or suffer, in any sense.

That very circumstance, viz. that they do not exist, is their calamity. Not to exist after having once existed is certainly an evil.

Why is it any more a calamity than not to exist before having existed? Those who are not born are, according to your view, miscrable on account of their not existing, as well as those who are dead. You and I, for example, if we shall suffer from loss of existence after we are dead, must have suffered from want of it before we were born. I don't remember any of this suffering, for my part; but

conclusion of this particular branch of the argument for others, and shut themselves out.—Fuller.

THE LOTTERY LAW. Death cannot be an evil because, out bestos nos efficit, animis manentibus, aut non miseros, sens

THE PERUIT

He had one of our correspondents.

Besides showing how much importance is attached to events like those at Carlshuld, and how deeply they are felt, by Roman Catholics, it is a precious specimen of Jesuitism as it exists in Boston, Anno Domini 1833. Here it is, at full length:

MR. LUTZ, ROMAN CATHOLIC VICAR OF CARLSHULD, IN BAVARIA, AND 500 ROMAN CATHOLICS CONVERTED TO PROTESTANTISM BY AN OLD WOMAN WHO
COULD NEITHER READ NOR WRITE!! A recent TALE
by a correspondent of the Editor of the RECORDER, and
sold at his Office.

The Recorder of Wednesday (Feb. 6,) gives a
long account of the extraordinary conversion of

long account of the extraordinary conversion of a Mr. Lutz, a Roman Catholic priest, upon the re-Mr. Lutz, a Roman Catholic priest, upon the respectable testimony of a pious missionary, a correspondent of the Editor. The reported facts are these. Mr. Lutz, R. C. Vionr of Carlshuld, in Bavaria, in the course of his preaching, converted, on a certain occasion, an old woman of his congregation, who could seither read nor verile. This took place while he officiated as a Catholic priest. Some short time after, the old woman, in return, probably out of gratitude for the favor conferred upon her through his instrumentality, went and converted him. This was as it should be. Thus both became converts. And to what? Thus hoth became converts. And to what? The Protestantism of course, as there can be no such thing as a conversion of heart in the Catholic religion. In a little while after this, by the power of his preaching, and the co-operation of the old woman, the Rev. gentleman brought over to the same belief, 500 persons of his congregation!!!

Truly, this singular story does honor to the missionary correspondent of the worthy Editor. It appears strange, however, that the Bratz should not have had some share in this extraordinary conversion at the office. The good missionary therefore

sionary correspondent of the worthy Editor. It appears strange, however, that the Birle should not have had some share in this extraordinary conversion at the offset. The good missionary, therefore, had better be cautious how be gives currency to those odd doings in foreign parts, lest he impede in some degree the circulation of the Bible, by proving too much for the Great cause in which he is engaged. An old woman to become converted, in the first instance, without the use of the Bible! For, it must be recollected, that she could neither read nor write; converted, too, by the preaching of a Popish priest! And converted to Protestantism! Truly this was a most singular mode adopted to introduce Protes-Prof. Stuart of Andover, has commenced a series of Select Classics, admirably calculated to supply a want which has long been felt by the great mass of professional men. We wish, when closing our professional men. We wish, when closing our professional studies, not to lay aside entirely and forever, the classics, whose influence in forming the taste and giving cast to the intellectual character is so powerful. We are met however at once by the difficulty of having nothing suitable to read. We are tired of the obt College books, and it is not easy to select, and not always easy to obtain others. And swen after they are obtained, it is not always easy to read them without more study and research than we have time or tools for.

Mr. Stuart's first volume, an 18mo. of 200 pp. is Cicero on the Immortality of the Soul. He has added to it a biographical notice of the author, copious notes explanatory of the difficulties of the text, so full as to make it a recreation and a pleasure, not a toil, to read the work;—and an appendix, exmining the question of the Immateriality of the soul by the light of nature alone.

The treatise of Cicero is most interesting. I subjoin a very free translation of a page or two of it, as a sort of sample of ancient discussion. The author is endeavoring to prove that death, whether the soul exists after it or not, cannot possibly be considered a calamity. He does this in dialogue his imaginary antagonist endeavoring to maintain the sentiment which he wishes to overthrow.

It seems to me, says his antagonist, that death is plainly an evil.

Do you mean to those who are dead, or to those who are yet to die?

To both.

By its being an evil, you mean it is a source of suffering?

Yes.

And they who are to die and they who are dead are the sufferers?

It seems so to me.

There is no one then who is not a sufferer on this account?

Not one.

There is no one then who is not a sufferer on this account?

Not one.

There is no one then who is not a sufferer on this account?

The seems so to me.

Ther

interesting to a great many in this community sides the readers of the RECORDER, some of wh we are sorry to say, entertain already strong doubts of the truth of this entire statement, deeming the whole a mere humbug, and seem not at all prepared to awallow, like a good many of the readers of said pa-

those are miserable. For if you only say that those are miserable who are te die, you will include all, for all are to die. And since death is a calamity to those who are dead, we are all destined to eternal flisery. It must be also that those who died a hundred thousand years ago are miserable, and in fact all those who have ever been born.

I think it is so.

Well then, just tell me in what you think the sufferings of the dead consist. Are you afraid of the three-headed Cerberus; the course of Cocytus; the passage of the Acheron; the tormenting thirst of Tantalus, or Sisyphus' exhausting and useless labors? Or perhaps you are thinking of the stern judges, Minos and Rhadamanthus, where you can have neither Crassus nor Anthony's to defend you. You certainly cannot suppose I believe those things.

Do you not believe them then?

Not in the least.

This is unfortunate for me.

dispensation" granted by the Bishop ' to the faith-

We are authorised to state, for the information of the Catholies throughout the New England States, that the following is the dispensation granted by the Rt.Rev. Bishop Fenwick to the faithful of the discess

of Boston, during the ensuing Lent, which commences, this year, on the 20th of February, that day being ash WEDNESDAY, or the MEAD of the fisst.

1. They are allowed the use of flesh-meat on all Sundays, throughout Lent, without restriction as to number of times.

number of times.

2. They are allowed the same once a day only, on the Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays throughout Lent, the first and last weeks excepted.

5. The use of eggs, milk, butter and cheese is also allowed, both at dinner and at collation.

4. Persons who use this dispensation are not allowed the use of fish at the same meal at which they

lowed the use of fish at the same meal at which they use flesh-meat.

5. The word FASF, in the Catholic acceptation, implies a strict abstinence from every kind of food until the hour of noon; yet general usage has made it allowable to take in the morning a warm drink of tea, coffee, or thin chocolate made with water, to which a very mall quantity of milk may be added, rather to serve as a coloring, thus a nutriment.

6. Every day in Lent, (Sundays alone excepted) from Ash Wednesday until Easter Sunday, is a fast day of strict obligation—that is, on no one of these

day of strict obligation—that is, on no one of these days is it allowable to take any repast before noon. Besides the full meal which is taken at dinner, custom has likewise tolerated the use of a slight collation at night, which collation must never exceed the fourth part of an ordinary meal.

N. B. The Catholic clergy in the diocess are requested to amounce this regulation to their respective congregations, either before or on Quinquagesma Surday. day of strict obligation-that is, on no one of thes

Why is it any more a calamity than not to exist before having existed? Those who are not born are, according to your view, miscrable on account of their not existing, as well as those who are dead. You and I, for example, if we shall suffer from loss of existence after we are dead, must have suffered from want of it before we were born. I don't remember any of this suffering, for my part; but perhaps your recollection is better.

After some farther discussion, the imaginary netagonist of the writer admits that where there is no existence, there cannot be, in any sense, suffering.

existence, there cannot be, in any sense, suffering, and consequently that death can be no evil to the dead; but maintains that it is so to the living. After another baffle, this point is abandoned. He is compelled to admit that which is no calamity

*The Wirt and Website of these days.

CAUSES OF ITS INEFFICIENCY. Boston, 14th Feb'ry, 1832.

JOARPH T. BUCKINGHAM, Chairman of the Committee on Lott rice, &c.

Dear Sir,-In answer to your inquiry, I beg leave We found on our desk the other day a copy of 'The Jesuit, or Catholic Sentinel,' of Feb. 16, from which we copy the following articles. The first regal evidence of their being violated, in legal form tial character, the only difficulty has been to get legal evidence of their being violated, in legal form. Public officers may suspect and believe, and indeed, know to a moral certainty, of offences, under these Statutes, but an indictrent can be framed and carried through the Court to conviction and, judgment only by the testimony of a witness giving evidence of his own knowledge te positive facts. The difficulty of procuring this tvidence, arises from various quarters. First, it is nobody's especial duty to complain. Secondly, they who would be willing to complain, are not themselves in possession of the necessary facts. Third, there is no sufficient inducement to men to spind their time in getting the information, on which prosecutions must be maintained. Fourth, of common occasions, and until the sympathy of the public is awakened by some alarming occurrence, the giving information voluntarily—the meddling in prosecutions for penalties—the appearing as a witness without compulsion, is always an odious affair. Our moral, intelligent and honorable citizens shrink from the task. Each is unwilling, ordinarily, to go alone. A combination is necessary, and a combination can be formed only under great excitement. I might enumerate other difficulties, but these are enough to satisfy you that the violation of the law passes with impunity, by the violation of the law passes with impunity, by the want of accurate, precise, legal proof that it is

You can see the force of this statement by easting

violated.

You can see the force of this statement by easting your eye round the city. At present our respected fellow-citizens, investigating the breach of one law, and getting evidence of the commission of offences, under it, almost overwhelm the Court with prosecutions; and yet it is reported and very generally believed, that although every body has suspicion of the matter, yet no ovidence, and of course no indictment has been returned in relation to the greatest, and most extensive dealer in the whole trade!

You can see it too in regard to other infractions of Law. Who doubts that the sale of ardent spirits is made in violation of the recent statute? Who doubts that gambling houses and brothels exist? Who that is acquainted with our community, if he had a motive for tracing out these haunts of vice, could doubt about finding them? And yet where are prosecutions? Why are the laws silent when outrageously offended? Because there is no legal evidence—no complainant, no winess to give the necessary testimony under oath.

Your efforts, therefore, in my humble apprehension, should be directed to provide for the public officers the means of desirating the remaining the regarded.

Your efforts, therefore, in my humble apprehension, should be directed to provide for the public officers the means of obtaining the requisite proof in the requisite way.

The law against Lotteries is severe enough in its penalties. Greater could not be enforced. Even those, which now exist, were not carried to their extent in the Supreme Court on some recent occasions.

convenience sake, we shall call Mr. B. This event the true doctrine of chances. When there is no regular informer, when so many obstacles exist to petting and giving information against them, they have a right to suppose they shall not be found out. But let them see that what they are doing will be detected, and the penalty cannot be borne. It is certainty, not its extravagance, will be the best protection of the public.

I am in favor of mild punishment. It best comports with our institutions. It best suits the habits and manners of our citizens. It best answers all the purposes of public justice. But nild punishments and manners of our citizens. It best answers all the purposes of public justice. But nild punishments, to be useful, require that the public and the testimony which the law requires, if any infraction of the law has occurred.

If you denounced the penalty of the state prison against lottery dealers, there would still be reckless men whe would sell lottery tickets. Indeed that is the penalty now for certain flauds which are said to be practised in these sales; and yet the terror of the peralty now for certain flauds which are said to be practised in these sales; and yet the terror of the peralty in off corrections of the law has occurred.

Wherever the proof is of easy procurement, the offence cases. Thus, you know, by the revised law, publication of lottery advertisements in a newspaper, and the exhibition of signs and symbols of lotteries in public places are prohibited; and there has not, I believe, for many years, been any such a proposal public windows. But thetransactions within the private offices of the parties are wholly beyond the grasp of common observation, and, however flag titious, pass with impunity, because, though they are not positively known.

It is sometimes supposed that constables or policie officers might go or be sent on the search for evidence. But first, it is no part of their charge of their social joys dried up, while the hearth around which they were wont to gather way

ignous, pass with impunity, because, though the grinous, pass with impunity, because, though the grinous, pass with impunity, because that constables or possible of the search of the distressed family, but to describe the scene of the scene of the distressed family, but to describe the scene of the distressed family, but to describe the scene of the distressed family but to describe the scene of the distressed family but the distr

of its victims, because nobody is empowered to see where they are.

Let there be a power with suitable means to do what is now, and recently has been doing by a voluntary association of our fellow citizens, and you need not increase penalties—you need not change the mild character of your criminal laws, which character is so honorable to the Commonwealth, nor need you fear a reposition of the alarming evils that have suddenly been brought to light. As far as the arm of the law can toud to make men honest, and its strength can repress offences, so far, under these circumstances, will the security of the public be enforced, and the reputation of the state he preserved from the stains of unpunished depravity.

Respectfully your ob't serv't.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,

James T. Austin, Ally General.

Egramas SLAVES.—The Siamese are in the habit of stealing Burmans and making them their slaves. Though the English have of late interposed with some effect, they nevertheless delight in exercising this nefarious practice. There are several thousand Burmans living, who have been enslaved in this way, and who are compelled to work harder than any other of his Majesty's subjects. They are held in the atmost contempt, treated barbarously, and are scarcely able to get the necessaries of life. [id.

left the junk, I was led to reflect on their miserable condition. Almost entirely destitute of clothes and money, they return home, and in a few days hurry money, they return home, and in a few days hurry away, again to encounter new dangers, and new perils. But, however wretched their present condition may be, their prospects for eternity are farmore deplorable. Reprobates in this life, they tremble to enter into eternity, of which they have very confused ideas. They defy God, who rules over the seas; they curse their purents who gave them life; they are enemies to each other, and seem entirely regardless of the future; they glory in their shame; and do not startle when convicted of being the servants of Satan.

[id.]

Christian Books among the Chrisese.—Though most of them were of mean birth, the major part could read, and took pleasure in perusing such books as they possessed. In the libraries of some of them I was delighted to find our tracts. It has always afforded me the greatest pleasure to observe the extensive circulation of Christian books; this gives me the confident hope that God, in his great mercy, will make the written word the means of bringing multitudes of those who read it to the knowledge and enjoyment of eternal life.

The Charge.—In Scotland, 'in 1763 it was fushionable to go to church, and people were inter-

The Charge.—In Scotland, 'in 1763 it was fashionable to go to church, and people were interested about religion. Sunday was strictly observed by all ranks as a day of devotion, and it was disgraceful to be seen in the streets during the time of public worship.' The revenue arising from the distillery in Scotland in 1763 was 4,7394.

Now look at the change. 'In 1783 attendance on church was greatly neglected, especially by the men; Sunday was by many made a day of relaxation, and young people were allowed to stroll about at all hours.' And what was the cause of so melaucholy a change? Some might say one thing and some another—and each be in part right. But here is a fact. In 1783, the revenue arising from the distillery in Scotland was 192,000!. It had increased in twenty years from 4,7394, to 192,000! No wonder there was a change in the mode of observing the Sabbath! What comexion is there in the United Statesbetween rum-selling and drinking, and profanation of the Subbath?

sion, should be directed to provide for the public officers the means of obtaining the requisite proof in the requisite way.

The law against Lotteries is severe enough in its penalties. Greater could not be enforced. Even those, which now exist, were not carried to their extent in the Supreme Court on some recent occasions.

Look to these penalties. One hundred dollars fine may be imposed for each selling of a ticket. Now an importer of tickets, who sells fifty parcels of one hundred tickets, to the retailers, may if you can prove the fact, be fined five thousand dollars; and each of these retail venders,—if again you prove the fact,—may be fined five thousand dollars; and each of these retail venders,—if again you prove the fact,—may be fined five thousand dollars for distributing them. No business can stand against this penalty. No men would carry it on, unless in the great lottery of the law, they expected to draw the prize of impunity. It is this impunity that encourages them. It is the chance that nobody will tell,—that the Grand Jury will never know,—which induces them to run the hazari. And they act on the true doctrine of chances. When there is no regular informer, when so many obstacles exist to setting and giving information against them, they have a right to suppose they shall not be found out.

THE DYING MOTHER.

Many years have rolled away since I witnessed the scene I now record. During those years I have wandered far from my native mountains, mingled with strangers, and learned their ways. Yet the event I now relate is present to my recollection with a vivid-near five may recollection with a vivid-near

In one corner of the room lay the dying mother, directly under a window, from which fell the solemn evening twilight, plainly revealing the face of the sufferer.

Sudden and swift the eager past came on, And terror grew till every hope was gone,— Still those around appeared for hope to seek, But view'd the sick and were straid to speak

Rousing from a deep stupor, the mother looked about the room until her eyes-rested upon the little twin sisters who stood weeping at the foot of her bed. 'Come here, dear children,' said she finitly. They went, and took her cold extended hand, and cover-Island or Hainan.—During my residence in Siam, I had an extensive intercourse with this people. They took a particular delight in perusing Christian books, and conversing on the precepts of the Gospel. And almost all of those who came annually to Bankok took away books as valuable presents to their friends at home. Others spoke of the good effects produced by the books, and invited me to visit their country. Humbly trusting in the mercies of our God and Redeemer that he will accomplish, in his own time, the good work which has been commenced, I would invite some of my brethren to make

this island the sphere of their exertions, and to bring the joyful tidings of the gospel to a people anxious to receive its precious contents.—Gutzinf's Jour.

Lummas Slaves.—The Siamese are in the labit from which she never recovered. An aged minister from which she never recovered. see her historic,—a wish that the control of the was drunk. She now relapsed into a stupor, from which she never recovered. An aged minister present was requested to pray, and the old man kneeled down beside the death-bed, and breathed forth a fervent, consoling prayer. The tremulous tones of his voice seem still sounding in my ears. Well do I remember his wrinkled check, his thin whitened locks. He closed his eyes, extended his hands, and led the devotion with overwhelming pathos. All had kneeled, and his supplications found a response in all our hearts. * When the voice of prayer had censed—

"We stood alone, the living with the dead; The raddy embers glimmering round the room, Displayed the corse amid the solemn gloom, But o'er the scene a holy calm reposed,—

The gate of heaven had opened there and closed."

NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1833. H. B. S.

Trials are medicines which our gracious and wise Physician prescribes because we need them; and he proportions the frequency and the weight of them to what the case requires. Let us trust in his skill, and thank him for all his prescriptions.—J. Newton.

In order to read the Bible with profit, we must begin by denying ourselves every step of the way; for, every step of the way, it will be found to oppose our corrupt nature.—Cecil.

WHOLESOME TRUTH .--- When preferment is the Wholesome Truth.—When preferment is the spontaneous gift of an intelligent community, acting on a considerate and impartial estimate of moral worth and practical wis iom, unyielding firmness and intellectual superiority, it is an honor to which no generous heart can be insensible. Its "quality is not stained," had it blesses the givers more than the receivers. But, when it is purchased of a wheedled or maddened populace, at the expense of dignity, consistency and principle, when it is conferred on creeping parasites and boisterous demagogues, as the wages of subserviency and abuse of the upright and unbending; it is a foul disgrace; and the community that inflicts and partakes it is nigh unto cursing.

[Melcalf's Address.

PENSIONERS .- The following is from an official state-

Pensioners.—The following is from an omean statement from the Pension office:

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, I enclose herewith a statement showing the number of applicants for pensions under the act of the last session of Congress, (June 7, 1832.) allowing pensions to
the officers and soldiers of the Revolution, and showing
also the number from each state. From this statement it
will be seen that 24,260 persons have applied. Perhaps
one thousand of that number may be rejected, which will
leave 23,260 to provide for. These at an average of \$75,79 cents per annum for each pensioner will require to pay
for them one year, one million seven hundred and sixty seven thousand and sixty two dollars and twenty

September next, will require four millions four hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred and fifty five dollars and fifty cents.

CAPUS.

ereby tenders his grateful acknowledgments and ladies of his parish, to whom he is intion of 25 dollars to the Seamen's Friend Sohim a life-member of the same.

D. PERBODY.

Lyan, Feb. 18, 1835.

D. Pranouv.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the privilege of life membership in the Maine Sabbath School Union, conferred by the Pupils of South Berwick Penuls Reminery. May the favor of Hin, who is the "Lord also of the Sabbath day," and the author of all its blessings, be their abundant reward.

S. Berwick, Mr. Feb. 16, 1833.

Anne Corran.

HOPKINS ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this flourishing Institution in the pleasant village of Hadley, will commence on the first Wednesser of March acst. Lawis Sanis as Principal will then resume charge, Lorias S. Bitt. Laws, Proceptress, will enter apon duties the middle of the term. Such ansistants as may be from the high reputation this School has austrinced under the truction of these distinguished teachers, the trustees deem it by necessary to give their names, to ensure a liberal patron. Trutton from \$1 to \$0.50 per quarter, payable in advance, loard in good families inclinding washing, &c. \$1.00. terangements have been made for scholars who wish for hoard a reduced price.

N. COOLIDGE, Sec'y.

"AMBE nations of this school and the public generally are in-formed that it will be re-opened for the county season on Wednesday, the 17th of April, under the care of Miss Louisa PACKARN, whose unwearied and successful labors in the school the past season, are a pledge that nothing will be wanting on her part to secure the improvement of her scholars. A well quali-

Fackan, whose unwested and successful labors in the school the past sesson, are a pledge that nothing will be wanting on her part to secure the infrovement of her scholars. A well qualified assistant teacher will be provided should one be needed.

This school was established otherly as a preparatory school for control of the school as a school for the school is adopted as in that Seminary.

There will be two terms of twelve weeks each, separated by a vacation of two weeks.

Board in good families \$1,75 per week, including washing and lights. Tuition \$5,00 per quarter, to be paid at entrance. Calistances \$3,00, for those who have not attended to the system. A charge of \$2 per quarter will be added to the tuition of those young laides who may be placed in the family with Miss Packard to be under her personal care.

Revenues, es.—How Samuel Hubbard, Boston.—Alfred W. Pike, Eq. Boston.—Col. Jeremish Colman, Newboryport.—Miss Grant and Miss Lyon of the Ipswich Seminary.

Enquiries and applications may be addressed to either of the subscribers.

N. C.E. Exelection, Committee for M. B.—Voung ladies who may come in the Boston and Newburyport stages, are directed to call at Mr. J. D. Jewett's, on the unrapike, who will convex them to the centre of the parish.

Newbury, Byfred, Feb. 20, 1850.

THE Extent and Efficacy of the Atonement. A Discours livered by appointment, before the Boston Baptist As ation, met at Newton, Ms. Sept. 19, 1733. By Howard Mn/ Pastor of the Federal street Church, Boston. Just publishe

WAYLAND'S SERMON,

ALEVATED Attainments in Pietr Essential to Successful

Study of the Scriptures. A Scrupon, delivered at the ordination of Williams, a Olliurer street Baptist Church
New York. By Francis Wayland, Jr. President of Brown Uni
versity. Just received and for sale by LINCOLN & EDNANDS.
Frb. 20.
Frb. 20.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE PILGRIMS."

THE SPIRIT OF THE PILGRIMS."

DEBRCE & PARKER, Freprietors of this Periodical have on hand a few sets of the work from its commencement, half bound in sheep, which they will sell at the low price of \$\mathbb{T} = 0\$ per set; (5 \text{vol}) or \$\partial 2.50\$ per single volume.

Some of the principal subjects contained in these volumes are: the Unitarian controversy—the diacussions concerning the Rights of Churches—an Examination of the general management of the concerns of Harvard College, and especially of the Hollis Funds—the correspondence of Dr. Beccher and Dr. Woods (still in progress in the current volume)—Dr. Porter's Letters on Revivals—Dr. Woods on the "napiration of the Scriptures—and the Discussions of Dr. Tyler and Dr. Taylor. On these and a variety of other prominent topics, the work may be considered as complete and standard, embodying the views and sentiments of some of the most distinguished writers of the passing age, and worthy to be consulted as a work of reference by all who wish for information on these subjects.

THE GRACE AND DUTY OF REING SPIRITUALLY MINDED, declared and practically improved. By John Owen, D. D. sometime Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Abridged by Ebencaer Porter, D. D. Fresident of the Theological Seminary, Andover. "To be spiritually minded is life and peace."—Ros. viii. 6.—" Set your affections on things above."—Cot. iii. 2. Just published by PEIRCE & PARKER, No. 2 Coruhill.

Feb. 20.

SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARY, NO 6. Contents. Exposition. John 1: 19-51. 2: 1-1-1
Ideas of the Hebruw respecting a future state. Questions. Scripture linaration. Poetry. Jesus seen by the Acquilletter of any published by PERKINS 6: MARVIN, 114 Washington street.

ington street.

Peb. 20.

DAILY VERSE EXPOSITOR, for the Acts, by Rev. Charlette, Will. Vol. 2. No. 2; beginning with Feb. 26. Just roctived by PEIRCE & PARKER, 9 Cornhill.

COMPENDIUM of Astronomy, intended to simplify and itlustrate the principles of the Science, and give a concise
view of the motions and aspects of the Great Heavenly Laminaries, with eight plates, and questions as the close of the chapters
and sections, intended to aid the teacher, and not to prevent his
own—the questions insected are important in reviews. Adapted
to the use of common achools, as well as higher seminarios. By
John Yoos, A. M., author of a larger work on Astronomy.

"Every enlightee the state of the Preface.

"Every enlightee the time merch of improvement respins
that the arts and sciences empirationly termed liberal, should be
introduced into our common schools. Here a large proportion of
the community complete their education.

"Among the Sciences, Astronomy, most happity adapted to enlarge and clevate the mind, must hold a distinguished place when
its importance as the foundation of other arts and sciences, and
the grandeur of the oldects brought into view are considered, it
must be wonderful that it has not been more generally introduced.
In the following compendium of astronomy, it has been the
aim of the author to reader the principles of the science as aim
and should be not carry him beyond the common the hole
This day published, by CARTER, HENDEE & CO, School
Blook Fublishers, Baston.

DR. I. H. APPLETON, -Surgeon Dentist, ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public general ly, that he has removed to No. 11 Winter street, where he will be happy to wait on those who may desire his professions service. Particular attention paid to making and setting teeth. © Dec. 26.

JAY'S WORKS, COMPLETE

TRECEIVED and for sale by PERKIN 114 Washington street, The Standard Work lay; of Argyle Chapel, Bath. Comprising a in this country. cuown in this country,—and, also, a office, been presented to the Ame unlished by the Author to the Publ RECOMMENDA The Rev. Wn. Jay may justly be popular and oseful religious writers

Morning and Evening Exercises for the useful natificity to all who desire to maint the walk with God. The stereotype edition by Merats. Armstrong & Plaikkit, of the cuted, and, in my humble judgment, would ton to any domestic Mirady. A. P. R. Bultimore, Nov. 16, 1932. Rector to consider the Rev. Wm. Jay as one practical writers of the present day, and a find that it is intended to publish his entire republic to all. It will be a work highly v reptable to an.
tian family.

Phitadelphia, Nov. 27, 1852. Recto
Having for some time been intima
writings of the Rev. Wm. Jay, and bu

Late Postor of the an Prompter the Samen, Philodelphia, Dec. 1, 1882. Recommended also by Rev. J. Johns, Rector of C Baltimore. Rev. W. Nevins, Pastor of the lat Church. Rev. 8, H. Tyng, Rector of St. Paul's Er Philadelphia. Hon. Wm. Wirt, and others.

CALMET'S DICTIONARY...P. CROCKER & BREWSTER

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CALMET'S DICTIONARY OF THE HO
BLE, as published by the late Mr. Charles Tayl
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att the lovers of the Bible. No single volume within throws so much light on the word of God as this, amount of matter, we theread large others pages, the four dollars and a half, is very moderate.—In. Querto For Sale, in quantity, by douathon Leartit, 192 ft. York; D. F. Robinson & Co., Hartford, H. & Co., Now Haren; H. Hill & Co., Convocat Steele, Albamy, French & Perkins, Philadelphu & Faskitt, Baltimore, Hubbard & Edmonts, J. N. Whiting, Columbus, Ohio; D. W. Harriston, S. C., and by the Booksellers generally in States.

States.
C. & B. HAVE IN PRESS, and will
An ABRIDGMENT of the above editio
Dictionary of the Bible, for the Use of
Young Persons. By EDWARD ROBINSON
Fessor Extraordinary of Sacred Literature
logical Seminary, Andover. Embellished
and Engravings.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSE BRISTOL, No. At a Court of Probate holden at for said County, on the fifth day of February HEREAS, Joseph Torrey and Linco HEREAS, Josep Toragy and July and July HEREAS, Josep Toragy and testing late of the first will and testing late of the first of the late will and testing late of the first and ten of lock before non, it has the first at ten of lock before non, at the Combolden at Taunton, in said County, be said account into consideration; and give public notice thereof to all person as attested copy of this order to be uncessively in the Boston Recorder, a new before the said time, that they may be if any they have, why the said account

A TRUE COPY, Attest, A. B MORE than One Hundred different p

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Brown and Claret and Pancy Colors, Single and B
Cassimeres, consisting of a wariety of fashionable or Extra QUEEN'S CLOTHS, Middling t Cloths, of Fushionable shades, of Blue,

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NORCROSE'S SPONGE BLACKING, warranted first quality, put up in any steed packages wanted, and in prime order for shipping.

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XVIII-

RELI

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THE WORK were no expres gospel to the h er; and therefore s beneficial, to she t knowledge to th

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But before I leav few more consider what is the Apostle busly, not of water of passing from a This important tru-He compares it to ection;—to being there in death by aion in the water? burial and resurre immersion? Look body, after he had died, was taken do in 'a sepulchre' the buried in a grave, as is common in se ns is common in s small room or ton rose again. Wha said to bear the person in the wat These passage the purification of Holy Spirit. Is i

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